

DAILY METAL REPORTER

MONTHLY SUPPLEMENT

METALS

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In This Issue

OUTLOOK FOR ALUMINUM CONSUMPTION

By E. M. STRAUSS, JR., Manager
Commercial Research Division
Aluminum Company of America

INTERNATIONAL TIN SITUATION

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The Malayan Tin Bureau

BRITISH METAL MARKETS

By L. H. TARRING
London, England

DOMESTIC METAL MARKET REVIEW

WASHINGTON REPORT

METAL STATISTICS

DECEMBER

1958

The Future of Lead...



as seen in a Crystal Ball—circa 1927

"The increased publicity given to the use of ethyl gasoline causes some to think that perhaps herein lies a new outlet of importance for lead . . . In every 1,300 gallons of ethyl gasoline there is approximately one gallon, or 14 lb., of lead tetraethyl, containing about 9 lb. of elemental lead. Present consumption of ethyl gasoline is not known, but an estimate of 750,000,000 gal. a year is sufficiently accurate for this purpose. This would represent an annual consumption of lead in the United States, for making ethyl gasoline, of approximately 2,500 tons, or one-third of 1 per cent of total domestic lead production . . . So the lead miner with an automobile cannot improve his market much by buying ethyl gas; he would do better to paint his house with pure lead paint, have nothing to do with battery eliminators for his radio set, and insist that his power be brought along the street to him in lead-incased cables."

Excerpt from an article "Lead in Ethyl Gasoline" which appeared in the October 29, 1927 issue of Engineering and Mining Journal.

But Here Are The Facts . . .

Last year some 176,000 tons of lead went into the production of tetraethyl lead. The 1927 "Forecaster" could not, of course, foresee that the discovery of tetraethyl lead would usher in a great era of automotive progress by making possible the development of ever-higher compression ratio engines and that thereby, the consumption of lead for this purpose would multiply 70 times between 1927 and 1957.

U.S. CONSUMPTION OF LEAD TETRAETHYL

1927 . . . 2,500 tons 1957 . . . 176,000 tons

Source: American Bureau of Metal Statistics

Talking About Forecasts . . .

lead because of its density — is the most effective metal for shielding the human body from harmful radiation. Today, the amount of lead used for this purpose is relatively small. Would anyone care to predict how many tons of lead in the form of protective shielding, will be consumed in 1987?



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Two LINE Editorials

A new solar furnace built in southern California converts the sun's rays into temperatures of 6000 degrees. And that's several degrees higher than the normal summer temperatures in southern California.

"What," asks an editorial writer, "does the United Nations stand for?" Sometimes it seems that it will stand for almost anything.

A shoe advertisement proclaims the merits of "The shoe that men look up to." But doesn't a man have to be pretty low down to look up to a shoe?

One good thing about the cigarette-cancer controversy is that you can apparently get an authoritative, scientific report to support your views on the subject, no matter what they are.

In 1970, a science writer predicts, a traveler can leave London after lunch and arrive in New York just before breakfast. But wouldn't that involve the expense of buying an extra meal that day?

"The new automobiles," according to an enthusiastic publicity writer, "have everything." Yes, indeed; some of them are even said to have clocks that will run.

METALS

wishes you

A Merry Christmas

and

A Happy New Year

BUSINESS IN MOTION

To our Colleagues in American Business . . .

One look at the newest buildings in your community, with their wide expanses of window area, and you realize the tremendous growth of curtain-wall construction in modern architecture. The results of curtain-wall or "skin" type construction have been greater design flexibility, more striking structures, more durable, weatherproof structures, with savings in space and weight, thus an overall saving in cost per square foot.

These savings have been effected through the development of new materials and the ingenious application of standard materials. Take, for example, the increasing use of welded steel tubing for framing and window supports. Standard sizes of welded steel tubing in square and rectangular shapes are appearing more and more in structures, from one-story school buildings to monumental skyscrapers. Welded steel tubing, with its lightweight-high-strength combination, has been most economically used in place of more costly structural members. This type of construction has been tested under tornado conditions with perfect success . . . proving beyond any doubt the weather-resistance, safety and effectiveness of its design.

Recently, we were asked by a customer to help solve a problem in curtain-wall tubing. The customer was buying from several sources and had difficulty in getting a uniform product. Radii and other dimensions varied drastically, causing many rejections. By specifying Revere Welded Steel Tubing, this customer tells us, these difficulties were overcome, and the

Revere tubing has proved to be of uniformly excellent quality. Revere has been a major manufacturer of welded steel tubing for over 35 years and can produce practically all of the standard sizes of square and rectangular tubing used for curtain-wall construction, including the popular 2"x2", 4"x4", 2"x4" and 2"x6" sizes. Revere welded tubing also has the advantage of its uniform wall thickness being held to the close tolerances necessary in curtain-wall applications.



In addition to Welded Steel Tubing, Revere also supplies Revere Aluminum Extrusions for use in combination with the tubing in producing the steel tubing reinforced, aluminum covered panels, being used by many architects in curtain-wall skyscrapers with large window areas. Still another application of Revere Metals in curtain-wall construction is to be found in the 325,000 lbs. of Revere Architectural Bronze spandrel sheets used in the newly constructed 38-story,

Seagram Building, New York, New York.

The use of Revere Welded Steel Tubing, Revere Aluminum Extrusions and Revere Architectural Bronze in modern curtain-wall construction are but three examples of "fitting the metal to the job." A function for which Revere has become well known and for which Revere's Technical Advisory Service is qualified to aid in the impartial recommendation of the right metal to do the best possible job at the least cost . . . whether it be welded steel tubing, copper, brass, aluminum or any of the other non-ferrous alloys . . . in building or for industrial use.



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Washington Report



December 16, 1958

AN ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL disclosed last month that the next international meeting on lead and zinc probably will be held in March.

Clarence W. Nichols, deputy director, Office of International Resources, Department of State, told a meeting of the National Association of Waste Material Dealers in New York that the world conference had been pushed back from January because the governments concerned required more time to prepare their positions.

Mr. Nichols recently returned from Geneva where he headed the United States delegation to the United Nations-sponsored conclave.

Speaking for himself as an observer at the meeting, and not for the State Department, Mr. Nichols said that the U. S. quota system is an important milestone but that something more is needed to bring about international cooperation concerning lead and zinc. He expressed the opinion that if the London Metal Exchange price of lead were 10.50 to 11.00 cents a pound and if the LME zinc price were 9.50 to 10.00 cents a pound, the foreign governments would feel that no international regulation governing production and exports of these metals would be necessary.

Discussion on Quotas

He said that the U. S. policy of imposing quotas on the imports of lead and zinc caused considerable discussion among foreign countries. The consequences of these imports quotas, he said, have not as yet been fully met.

The sharp rise in U. S. price at the time the Geneva conference took place and the uptrend in London came somewhat as a surprise to foreign representatives, he said. He said that the higher price for lead and zinc in the U. S. is likely to result in larger production in this country next year. He expressed the opinion that the import quota is not a panacea but was the best move that could be made under present circumstances, but that many problems still have to be faced.

In the short period that the quotas have been operative, suggestions have been made for import modifications so as to counteract the importations of lead pipe, sheet lead, rolled zinc and oxides which are not subject to quotas, he said. He added that no quick dis-

continuance of the quota system is likely. After a year's trial, he said, another look is likely to be taken to see what changes should take place.

On the question of barter, Mr. Nichols said that in 1959 there is likely to be more barter than took place in 1958 or in 1957, but he doubted whether the barter program would be on the same scale as it was in 1956.

Extent of Barter Deals

The U. S. Department of Agriculture reported that barter contracts having an export value of \$9,200,000 were negotiated by the Commodity Credit Corporation in the July-September 1958 quarter, compared with contracts valued at \$400,000 in the July-September 1957 quarter and \$65,100,000 for the full fiscal year 1958.

Barter contracts provide for the exchange on an equivalent value basis of CCC-owned agricultural commodities for strategic materials.

Agricultural commodities exported by barter contractors had an export value of \$17,100,000 (261,000 short tons) for the July-September 1958 period. Barter exports had a value of \$62,700,000 in the July-September 1957 period and \$99,600,000 in the full fiscal year 1958.

Strategic and other materials delivered to CCC by barter contractors during the July-September 1958 quarter had a value of \$29,400,000 compared with \$45,600,000 for July-September 1957 and \$203,900,000 for the fiscal year 1958. As of Aug. 31, 1958 strategic materials acquired through barter and held in CCC inventory pending transfer to the stockpile with reimbursement to CCC were valued at \$227,761,514. Of this total, materials valued at \$207,636,450 are to be transferred to the national stockpile and

the remainder, having a value of \$20,125,064, is to be transferred to the supplemental stockpile created by Section 104(b) of Public Law 480, 83d. Congress.

AEC Acts on Uranium

The Atomic Energy Commission has withdrawn its guarantee to buy uranium concentrates from ore reserves developed in the future in order to avoid overproduction and to deal better with the need for future exploration, it was announced by Paul F. Foster, AEC general manager.

Mr. Foster said the AEC would contract to purchase ore from deposits discovered from now on only in amounts needed. It will be bought "on such terms and conditions and at such prices as the commission may from time to time agree upon," he said.

"This action," Mr. Foster said in a statement, "is not due to any forecast of a reduction in the commission's uranium requirements or in the potential requirements for commercial atomic power."

"However, it is in the best interest of both the industry and the Government to hold uranium production in reasonable balance with requirements."

The AEC's unlimited purchase policy was started several years ago to spur the search for uranium deposits. That program was due to expire April 1, 1962.

On May 24, 1956, the commission expressed fear that known United States deposits would be greatly depleted by 1962 and extended the purchase guarantee to Dec. 31, 1966.

The latest action wipes out the extension into the 1962-66 period.

However, the AEC has negotiated some contracts to be filled during those years from ore reserves already developed. These contracts will be carried out with the commission paying the previously established price of \$8 a pound.

The \$8 price also will apply to any extension of present contracts or new contracts for ore reserves developed up to Nov. 23.

Industry Approves Move

The new AEC uranium program is proving "a blessing in disguise" according to studies now in progress by Uranium Institute of America, Gordon A. Weller, executive vice president said.

Mr. Weller issued his statement from the Institute's headquarters in Grand Junction, Colorado. He said: "These studies show findings almost directly contrary to the initial inter-

(Continued on Page 16)

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Outlook Good for Aluminum Consumption During 1959 — Adequate Supply Assured

By E. M. STRAUSS, Jr.

Manager Commercial Research Division, Aluminum Company of America

THERE is probably no broad segment of our industrial economy that is more eager to see the year 1958 pass on to the historians than are the members of the nonferrous metals industry. In general, the companies engaged in the production and manufacture of copper, lead and zinc products have been faced with problems that stem from the same basic sources. An over-all reduction in the consumption of these metals was prevalent during most of the year, and in some cases was a continuation of a drop-off in demand which had begun some time earlier. The general decline in the manufacture of durable goods, combined with the relatively larger stocks of nonferrous metals in the hands of manufacturing users, led to a reduced level of production and consumption during the year 1958. In the case of copper, lead, and zinc, this was a continuation of the softening which actually began in 1956 when the accumulation of surplus stocks became evident at the producer level. The lead and zinc producers encountered even more dramatically difficult problems this year, facing the severe competition of imports from nations which have lower costs of production. The 1958 lead and zinc production has been forecast by experts in this field at a level about 20 per cent below that of 1957. Fortunately, recent actions both by the government and industry indicate a better outlook for 1959. The copper industry is now operating at improved rates and a better supply-demand relationship is indicated for the forthcoming year. One industry spokesman has indicated that an increase in consumption of at least 5 to 10 per cent for copper is a distinct possibility. The general improvement of historical consuming markets portends a rise in the takings of all copper, lead and zinc products. The recently announced modest price increases in these metals is evidence of

the strengthening tone of these industries.

My remarks on this segment of the nonferrous metals industries must, of necessity be brief and general, since my knowledge of these metals comes from sources who, in themselves, are far more qualified to speak of their future. With your permission, I should like to devote the balance of my comments on the outlook for the aluminum industry, an area in which I feel much more at home.

Situation in Aluminum

Like the other principal nonferrous metals, the general decline in output of durable goods contributed strongly to the diminished takings of aluminum mill products during 1958. In actuality, the reduction in the takings by many of its large consuming industries actually began in the fall of 1957 following the peak month of July of that year when more mill products were shipped than for any other single month in the industry's peacetime history. Shipments to consuming industries continued to decline until February, 1958, which was the lowest point of industry shipments since February, 1954. During the past six months, shipments both in pig and mill product form have increased steadily. It appears that industry shipments to consumers will run about 1.75 million tons for this year. This is a decline of about 9 per cent from 1957's level.

The decline in aluminum shipments was not due entirely to the lower finished goods output of metal consuming industries alone. Accompanying this drop-off in unit output was one of the sharpest liquidations of aluminum inventories in the hands of manufacturers since the end of World War II. Many of these consuming industries had been operating at inventory levels established during the high demand years of 1955 and 1956—necessitated by their own rising production of finished goods and the problems of procuring the required metal in forms needed for efficient

operation. So, when manufacturing activity declined, the stocks in hand were generally more than sufficient to satisfy needs at the reduced levels of operation. Since 1955, capacities to produce aluminum in all forms have increased notably. Thus, the actual consumption of aluminum during 1958 will have been supplied not only by shipments made during the current year, but also from these stocks accumulated by durables manufacturers in prior periods. It is our belief that actual consumption for 1958 will be greater than that indicated by measurable statistics.

Production Capacity

Let us now review briefly the ability of the domestic aluminum industry to produce primary metal. At the beginning of 1958, the industry capacity in plants of four producers was 1,839,000 tons; thus far during 1958, despite the short term market outlook, this capacity figure has increased 15 per cent to more than 2.1 million tons. Two newcomers began production this year. The Ormet Corporation, jointly owned by Olin Mathieson and Revere Copper and Brass, began operating the first line of its new five line, 144,000 ton capacity smelter at Omal, Ohio, in April, the second line in July, and the third in August. The Harvey Aluminum Company started up its two-line 54,000 ton smelter at The Dallas, Oregon in August. A significant event occurred last month when Alcoa's smelting plant at Massena, New York, became the first industrial consumer of electricity from the St. Lawrence Project of the Power Authority of the State of New York.

Despite the vicissitudes faced by aluminum marketing people during 1958, plans for the addition of new capacity have suffered no outright cancellation, but projects have been stretched out where possible. The building of further new capacity, much at various stages of construction and some close to completion, will ultimately increase the domestic ca-

(Continued on Page 9)

* Text of address delivered Oct. 31 at Fifth Pitt Conference on Business Prospects at Pittsburgh, Pa.

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'59 Aluminum Outlook

(Continued from Page 7)

capacity to 2.6 million tons, up nearly 23 per cent from the current level.

As you know, the total U. S. aluminum supply picture includes not only the metal from domestic producers, but also tonnages imported from foreign countries, principally Canada. The secondary aluminum suppliers remelt old and new scrap to also provide sound metal for many consuming industries. When final figures are in for 1958, the total metal supply from all sources is expected to be below 1957 levels by about 8 to 9 per cent.

Outlook for 1959

Let us now take a look at what the year 1959 seems to have in store for the aluminum industry. Headlines and published statistics seem to make it rather easy at this time to paint an optimistic picture for the forthcoming year. The general economic climate has improved, and the extent to which this improvement will continue rests on many factors well known to you. The willingness of the consumer to increase his rate of purchases of durable goods, the availability of money and credit to provide the basis for these purchases, and for home construction, the improvement of earnings by business which in turn will spur investment, and the continuation of the so-called armed camp economy without the economic bleeding of any shooting wars, however small, will be some of the determining factors. A definite improvement in the consumption of aluminum for 1959 can be forecast. Based on the continuation of some of the factors already in evidence, it is expected that shipments will run about 2.0 to 2.1 million tons for the year 1959, up 15 to 20 per cent from the 1958 level. This improved outlook should come not only from the increase in unit production of those products using aluminum in their manufacture, but also in the greater use of the metal in many of the manufactured items themselves. In addition, new applications for aluminum should provide outlets for increased takings.

Substantial markets for any raw materials do not grow on a sound basis without the fertilization of basic research, product development and intensive sales or marketing efforts by suppliers of such materials. Designers of finished goods must constantly be advised of the technological advances and merchandising opportunities that are being made available to them. It

has long been the keynote of the aluminum industry that one of the principal elements in accelerating greater usage in marketing audacity. The heavy expenditures of time and money in research and developmental activities must be augmented by sales efforts aimed at assisting designers and fabricators in fully utilizing the results in the end products on which they depend. It is from this investment in a number of new markets and new products that the industry expects to reap continuing benefits during the year 1959.

Principal Consuming Segments

Let us now take a look at the principal consuming segments of the industrial world to which we expect these increased tonnages to go.

Building and construction will continue as one of the largest consuming markets for aluminum with 485,000 tons going for a multiplicity of applications in this segment in 1959. Industrial, commercial, and institutional building will continue to show gains. New colored aluminum building panels will be increased evidence as you drive by the many new modern plants which are now spreading to the outlying communities along our highways. And along the highways themselves there will be exhibition of more aluminum. More lighting standards, overhead highways signs, guard rails, bridge rails and chain link fencing will be in aluminum as the new highway program activity mounts. Some of you may have read recently of the erection of the first light-metal girder-type highway bridge in the world by the Iowa State Highway Department near Des Moines. In this same field, the prototype of a new concept in aluminum highway bridges employing proven aircraft design principles was recently erected and tested at Lehigh University. In both of these instances, several large aluminum producers joined forces with state and professional personnel to cooperatively prove the adaptability of aluminum in a field historically dominated by steel.

Aluminum in Construction

The use of aluminum in new residential construction experienced a catalytic spurt recently. The largest manufacturer of prefabricated homes, The National Homes Corporation of Lafayette, Indiana, and Alcoa completed joint research which resulted in the announcement by National Homes of three models of moderately priced houses utilizing from 1,400 to 3,000 pounds of aluminum per model. They have complete aluminum roofing and siding systems with all applications backed by more than 30

years of residential research and development work. In addition, aluminum rain-carrying equipment and interior trim applications will add to the actual uses of the metal where it best performs to provide maintenance free living. At the present time, less than 100 pounds of aluminum is being used per average new home. Today, windows, doors and screens take about 1/2 of the aluminum consumed in homes. Use in other applications is expected to grow rapidly so that aluminum's participation in residential application will rise markedly.

Use in Transportation

The transportation segment of the aluminum market should consume at least 370,000 tons of aluminum in 1959. This does not include aircraft and missile tonnage which in itself should account for another 120,000 tons. Perhaps the most dramatic indication of aluminum's steadily increasing role in automobile production came with the announcement three weeks ago, by General Motors Corporation engineers, that the use of cast aluminum in automobile engines will not only cut weight and boost efficiency but also will be in a highly competitive position with cast iron from a cost standpoint. This signals that substantially greater use of aluminum can be expected in more functional automotive parts in the future. In addition, decorative trim applications of anodized aluminum continue to grow. Despite the decline of unit production of the 1958 models from the previous years' levels, the total tonnage of aluminum used in automotive trim applications actually grew. The 1959 models show more uses in interior trim applications as well as a continuation of exterior ones. Much has been said in speculation about the future use of aluminum for automotive engine blocks in small cars. There is evidence in the public press to indicate that in 1960 at least some aluminum tonnages will be used in this application. Assuming the successful marketing and performance of such vehicles, this will provide a most sizable outlet for aluminum. In fact, the potential annual market for castings alone in new automotive applications adds up to 350 to 400 thousand tons of aluminum in a 6 million car year. This is about 1/5 of the present available domestic primary production capacity. While several of these applications are as yet in the experimental stage, others are close to commercial use. In addition to the engine blocks, new applications under development as aluminum castings include cylinder heads, manifolds, pulleys, rocker arms, oil and water

pumps, gear cases and transmission parts. Wrought aluminum bumpers for passenger cars may make their appearance in the next model year or so. The resolution of finishing problems should provide cost competitive bumpers that will be most functional and attractive. Their performance has been proven by successful use for more than 15 years on Greyhound buses.

Aircraft and Missiles

I mentioned earlier that the aircraft and missile industries may well consume about 120,000 tons of aluminum in all forms next year. Some of you may recall that last year I reported on the successful research by Alcoa that will provide high strength aluminum alloys, operable at higher temperatures than heretofore thought possible. Work continues on the development of such lightweight materials that will meet the rigid physical requirements of this industry.

Earlier this year, the chief engineer of one of America's largest commercial passenger aircraft manufacturers stated at a meeting of the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences that the U. S. aircraft industry was ready to design and build the next generation commercial transport capable of flying several hundred passengers at speeds of about 2,000 miles per hour. He anticipates that this plane will be built principally of aluminum.

The recent successful flights of Boeing's new commercial jet transport, the Model 707, is a reminder that aluminum in many forms is used by aircraft designers and builders in substantial volume applications. Over 23 tons were used in the manufacture representing 77 per cent of the total metal air frame weight.

The burgeoning missile industry is offering new outlets for aluminum products in many forms. Despite the classified nature of many efforts in this field, it has been revealed that rocket skins and structures are being

made of aluminum sheet and extrusions, along with launching devices and other ground handling equipment. Even solid fuels will involve volume use of atomized aluminum powder. To the extent that aluminum continues to be used by the aircraft and missile manufacturers, the aluminum industry admits to having one foot firmly planted in mid-air!

Consumer Durable Goods

A continuing large market for aluminum is consumer durable goods manufacturing. This segment is expected to take about 250,000 tons of aluminum in 1959. One of the earliest uses of aluminum was in the field of cooking utensils, and this, like many other products instrumental in the improvement of our standards, has undergone many changes. Aluminum today is still the largest volume metal used in the manufacture of cooking devices. The entire cooking device field, including the conventional and electrical utensils, took well over 50,000 tons of aluminum, principally in cast and sheet form last year. Over 20,000 tons of aluminum was used in the electrical cooking device field alone, accounting for close to 60 per cent of the total volume of all metals used in the manufacture of such items as electric frypans, coffee makers, waffle grills and griddles. Other household and personal items such as swimming pools, portable docks, living room furniture and room dividers have made their appearance for the first time in aluminum.

Electrical and Communications

The electrical and communications industry is expected to consume about 200,000 tons of aluminum in 1959. Electrical applications will continue to consume increasing volumes despite any reduced levels of copper prices. In the manufacture of electric motors alone, aluminum shows signs of increasing penetration. New developments in coil winding now make it possible for the electric motor makers to use aluminum sheet and foil in

place of copper wire and realize savings of up to 50 per cent in material costs as well as reduced winding costs. Cast aluminum rotors and stators were used in most of the 50 million fractional horsepower motors produced in this country last year. These uses alone took over 20 thousand tons of pig and ingot both in primary and secondary forms.

Another 220,000 tons of aluminum is expected to go for the manufacture of non-electrical machinery and equipment of all sorts. This market category includes tonnages employed in equipment used by the petroleum, chemical and many other process industries.

Containers and Packaging

Containers and packaging, one of the sharpest growth areas, will consume in excess of 110,000 tons of aluminum, principally in sheet and foil form. Foil containers, cans and packages are showing themselves more and more in the market place. Incidentally, this market segment continued to evidence growth all during 1958 in contrast to some of the other consuming markets which we have discussed here earlier.

All other uses in 1959, including other defense applications, metal for steel deoxidizing, for alloying and miscellaneous other uses could amount to as much as 300,000 tons.

In summary, the outlook for aluminum consumption in 1959 is good. The optimism built into the estimates that have been presented here is certainly not meant to indicate any lack of sober awareness of the substantial job facing the industry in the next few years. With the realization that sufficient capacity will exist to assure large potential users of adequate long-term supply, the aluminum producers have intensified their efforts to stimulate demand. In brief, for years the U. S. aluminum industry was, of necessity, production oriented; for years ahead it will be, by design, marketing oriented.

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By R. D. COURSEN, Director, The Malayan Tin Bureau

I have been asked to tell you about the international tin situation with particular reference to its bearing on your canning activities. Although I do not know exactly how many of the 235 tin plate containers used by each individual each year in this country contain your products, I am sure it is well over 150, applying the accepted definition of "heat sterilized and hermetic sealed." Your purchase of tin-plated cans rates an important position in your operations. You are understandably concerned with the price you have to pay for these containers, as well as with their ability to transport your product to the consumer's kitchen. Tin is the factor that helps steel do this job for you more efficiently and more economically than any other container yet developed. In fact, after 150 years the tin can is still the best food container.

You have three partners who are as much interested in the increased consumption of canned foods as you are. The first of these is the steel industry. Many of the major steel companies have increased their productive capacity in 1958 in order to satisfy the demands they see you will be placing upon them. As our population increases we will have more people, each of them consuming 235 or more containers per annum. Your second partner, the can manufacturing industry, fabricates the containers from tin plate. They too are optimistic about the future and are increasing their productive capacity and efficiency. Another partner of yours is the tin producer, not only of Malaya but of the other five free world producing nations as well, including Bolivia, Indonesia, the Belgian Congo, Thailand, and Nigeria. Despite their optimism about the future, these free world producing nations have been extremely hard hit, since the end of 1957, by two factors beyond their control. The first of these was the U. S. recession and the second was the U.S.S.R. With your permission I will dwell on the second of these two problems, the first already being substantially solved by increased U. S. industrial activity. You have all heard a good deal about the Russian eco-

nomic offensive. Perhaps you will be interested in hearing about a chapter and verse application of this offensive.

Statement by Eisenhower

In a speech made on May 6, 1958 President Eisenhower stated: "I remind you of Mr. Khrushchev's recent remark: 'We declare war upon you', he said, 'in the peaceful field of trade.'" This was the first public acknowledgement of a fact which the tin producers had been facing for some time. Specifically, the Soviet Bloc commenced a heavy program of exports of tin metal to the free world in the third quarter of 1957. This metal was not always of good quality, nor was it being sold at the then prevalent world prices. It was relatively easy for tin producers in Malaya to spot this move because the total exports of tin metal to the free world from the Soviet Bloc mounted so swiftly. In 1955 they exported only 186 long tons. In 1956 they were under 1,500 long tons. Even this figure included some exporting to other Soviet Bloc countries, so that it is probably more accurate to say that the exports to the free world were less than that. Even in the first two quarters of 1957 this pattern was not markedly changed, although the amount was increased to somewhere in the neighborhood of 3,000 tons. It was in the third and fourth quarters that Russia really started to dump. As a result the total exports of the Soviet Bloc reached a minimum figure of 9,300 long tons and a maximum of 10,400 for the year 1957. In January and February, 1958 an additional tonnage of 3,300 long tons was exported and that was just the start. Final authoritative figures have not yet been released but it is now reliably reported that the exports have reached a total of 18,000 long tons. Please bear in mind these two figures: 1956 exports — less than 1,500 long tons; 1958 — 18,000 long tons.

Economic War Waged

It appears that Russia decided to wage economic warfare on the free enterprise capitalistic system of the western world in the early days of 1957, and that their first target was tin. As you may have read in the papers they have since followed with attacks on aluminum, asbestos, platinum and zinc. The susceptibility of

tin was probably the key to its selection as the primary target. Tin, as already stated, is produced in the free world by only six countries on any commercial scale. To repeat, they are, in order of their importance, Malaya, Bolivia, Indonesia, the Belgian Congo, Thailand and Nigeria.

You will notice at once that these are all what are today popularly known as "underdeveloped" countries. They are also countries which depend heavily upon revenues derived from tin mining for the support of their economy. Thailand, for centuries an independent country, has been particularly hard hit. Both the Belgian Congo and Nigeria, which are parts of the colonial organizations of Belgium and the United Kingdom respectively, have also suffered. Bolivia and Indonesia, where tin mines have been nationalized in recent years, have also shared the depression. This is especially true of Bolivia, which has long derived over 75 per cent of its total annual national revenue from tin.

Impact on Malaya

Malaya, traditionally the world's largest producer of tin, accounting for over 37 per cent of free world production, has been badly crippled. In addition to the problems facing tin producers generally, Malayan mines have also been hit harder because over 70 per cent of all the tin used in the United States has been in the form of Straits tin from Malaya. The American recession and the consequent modification of the inventory policies of you gentlemen, of your suppliers the can manufacturers, and of their suppliers the tin plate steel producing companies, have brought about a very precipitous drop in normal purchase insofar as Straits tin from Malaya was concerned. Only very recently has the situation improved.

When I mentioned the six free world tin producing nations you may have been startled at the omission of the United States. Tin is one of those world commodities of which we have no commercial production. We are, therefore, dependent on such countries as Malaya. Because of that fact, it may interest you to know how tin is mined in Malaya. Well over 8 out of every 10 tin cans used by your companies are made of Straits tin from

(Continued on Page 14)

Talk given Dec. 2 at 56th annual convention of Tri-State Packers' Association in Philadelphia, Pa.

BRITISH INDUSTRY BELIEVES WORLD COPPER OUTPUT RISE TO MEET MARKET NEEDS UNLESS DEMAND GAINS

Undertone of Tin Market Strong With Consumption Topping Production by Substantial Margin; Lead Demand Lower in Europe; Zinc Showing Better

December 8, 1958

THE copper market has again provided some surprises for the prophets during the past month. Although the Rhodesian strike ended early in November, the real shortage of metal as a result of that strike was only just beginning to make itself felt at consuming points owing to the long time-lag between production and delivery. Consequently it had been expected that the stringency in supplies which had forced up the price of spot metal on the London Metal Exchange would continue for some time and that any recession in values was likely to be of a very modest character, especially as the strike at the International Nickel Co. of Canada Ltd., has still not ended and the company announced that its stocks of copper had been exhausted. In the event, however, the relaxation of export restrictions in the United States (which made end-use certificates no longer necessary for European destinations) had a very considerable effect on sentiment as it removed fears that a serious shortage might develop on the LME.

This, together with the news of increased production in the United States, the Belgian Congo and the knowledge that the Rhodesian mines would produce at maximum level to try and make up some of the production lost during the 53-day strike (over 50,000 tons) brought about a fairly sharp revulsion in feeling and prices lost ground rapidly, while the substantial backwardation—£18 a ton in the early part of November—disappeared. For a time it was thought that prices might settle down around the £240 mark, based on the belief that the U. S. primary producers would bring their selling price up to the 30 cent quotation of the custom smelters at that time. Consumer demand in Europe, however, remained persistently slack and with stocks in LME official warehouses showing an upward tendency again, quotations slid downwards to about £223 per ton, being helped on the way by the sudden very sharp break in Wall Street which

By L. H. TARRING
London, England

cast a shadow over the hopeful views which had been entertained regarding the general prospects of the American economy.

Metal From Stockpile

Just at this moment, the Board of Trade saw fit to announce the release of a further 7,500 tons of copper from the Government's strategic stocks. Of this total 3,000 tons of Rhodesian metal was offered to the original producers and the remainder made open to bids from consumers or dealers and not put out to public tender as has been the case with most of the releases from the Government stocks in the last year or two. Whilst this Government metal is apparently being taken up quite well, it has become obvious that consumers generally here are not as short of metal as has been expected would be the case as the re-

sult of the Rhodesian and Canadian strikes.

Fabricators generally are experiencing duller demand for their products than for some time, and the good showing of U. K. consumption in the first three quarters of the year compared with 1957 is not expected to be fully matched during the final quarter. In these circumstances, the excellent U. S. October statistics and the very sharp fall in world producers' stocks in October as reported by the Copper Institute did not have as much favourable effect on sentiment as might have been expected, and early in December prices fell to below £220. The market now seems to be taking the view that the substantial increase in the level of world production which has taken place in the last two or three months will be more than sufficient to meet market requirements unless demand outside the U.S.A. picks up sooner and to a larger extent than is at present anticipated. The U. S. November statistics are eagerly awaited at the time this is being written to see whether consumption really has recovered to the extent suggested by the domestic deliveries in October, or whether that month included an appreciable amount of inventory rebuilding. It is feared that the latter may be the case.

Comex Trading Watched

The remarkable level of trading on Comex in recent weeks has not passed unnoticed on this side of the Atlantic and it is felt that the open position there may have become appreciably less dangerous than it was. It cannot be said, however, that the movements on Comex have had a very marked effect on market movements here although they have obviously played some part in moulding sentiment. Now that custom smelters are below 29 cents per lb. again the hoped-for stability on the basis of a 30-cent American price has receded into the background. The Christmas holidays and end-of-the-year stocktaking are normally periods of quiet demand and the further reduction in the Bank Rate recently, whilst obviously part of official policy to hold deflation in check,

U. K. COPPER STATISTICS

The British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics reports U. K. stocks of copper at the end of September as 19,278 tons of blister and 66,814 tons of refined, compared with 23,473 tons and 66,426 tons a month earlier. The end-September figures include 28,962 tons of refined held by consumers, 10,481 tons in L. M. E. warehouses and 26,371 tons elsewhere. U. K. output in September was 10,738 tons primary and 9,267 tons secondary compared with 3,081 tons and 4,775 tons during August. Full consumption details are given below:

Unalloyed Copper Products	9 mos. ending —30th Sept.—		
	1958	1957	1958
Wire (1)	29,392	199,659	212,073
Rods, bars & sections ..	2,032	13,049	15,890
Sheet, strip & plate ..	5,272	42,756	41,886
Tubes	5,467	42,823	45,309
Castings & misc.	650	5,850	5,850
Alloys Copper Products			
Wire	1,365	12,280	11,693
Rods, bars & sections ..	9,354	88,786	86,521
Sheet, strip & plate ..	7,267	66,046	65,512
Tubes	1,794	16,521	17,218
Castings & misc.	6,446	57,150	54,264
Copper sulphate	2,508	34,338	17,945
Total all products ..	71,547	579,258	574,161
Copper content of output	61,408	477,194	485,871
Consumption of refined copper (3)	52,018	375,607	386,782
Consumption of copper and alloy scrap (3) (copper content)	9,390	101,587	99,089

Notes: (1) Consumption of H. C. Copper and cadmium copper wire rods for wire and production of wire rods for export.

(2) Virgin and secondary refined copper.

(3) Consumption of copper in scrap is obtained by the difference between copper content of output and consumption of refined copper, and should be considered over a period since monthly figures of scrap consumption are affected by variations in the amount of work in progress.

AVERAGE BRITISH PRICES FOR COPPER, TIN, LEAD, ZINC

(Per Long Ton)

Mean of Bid and Asked Cash Quotation at Close of Morning Session on London Metal Exchange

	COPPER			TIN			LEAD		ZINC	
	Cash	3 Months	Settlement	Cash	3 Months	Settlement	Current Month	3rd Following	Current Month	3rd Following
1954 Averages	£ s. d. 248 17 11	£ s. d. 239 17 7	£ s. d. 249 0 11	£ s. d. 719 8 11	£ s. d. 709 17 7	£ s. d. 720 6 7	£ s. d. 98 8 12	£ s. d. 94 7 4	£ s. d. 78 5 4	£ s. d. 77 16 11
1955 Averages	351 14 11	341 0 3	352 5 6	740 2 12	736 12 11	740 12 8	105 17 3	105 9 6	90 13 4	89 12 3
1956 Averages	328 14 5	324 13 1	329 1 8	787 14 9	774 7 7	788 13 3	116 6 5	114 8 9	97 14 3	95 3 7
1957										
April	241 19 2	242 15 9	242 2 0	774 4 9	763 7 6	774 17 6	111 17 5	111 14 1	98 7 6	94 13 5
May	237 17 5	238 1 2	238 0 3	765 8 1	763 8 6	765 15 3	99 9 3	99 16 1	85 15 7	82 8 3
June	227 2 8	228 16 2	227 5 9	762 10 0	759 14 9	762 16 10	91 13 3	91 19 9	74 6 1	73 16 4
July	217 10 12	219 11 9	217 14 9	753 2 8	750 3 8	753 13 1	90 12 3	91 4 11	75 3 1	73 14 11
August	208 12 3	210 12 7	208 13 9	740 0 9	748 18 1	740 6 8	91 14 6	92 0 3	73 17 10	73 13 9
September	193 18 2	197 5 1	194 3 4	739 13 7	739 16 11	740 0 11	89 16 9	90 9 1	73 1 9	73 7 5
October	186 9 8	190 0 9	186 14 7	731 12 2	728 15 8	731 17 3	85 18 1	86 10 1	69 3 7	69 4 4
November	187 18 7	191 17 9	188 3 4	730 5 3	710 12 7	730 10 6	83 3 4	83 6 2	67 10 6	67 1 3
December	181 8 8	185 14 5	181 12 0	730 11 3	728 11 3	730 16 6	73 4 3	73 18 2	62 15 11	62 19 2
1957 Averages	219 8 10	221 0 3	219 12 10	754 15 4	747 10 10	755 3 11	96 12 9	96 13 2	81 11 7	80 1 1
1958										
January	171 7 5	174 0 5	171 10 11	730 15 5	725 0 3	731 0 5	72 3 4	72 10 11	62 11 4	62 3 7
February	162 17 9	164 2 11	163 0 9	731 11 0	732 2 9	731 17 6	74 3 7	74 0 6	63 17 2	63 10 11
March	170 2 9	171 4 5	170 5 11	731 5 5	735 13 1	731 12 5	74 15 9	74 11 3	63 9 9	63 11 2
April	175 12 0	176 18 6	175 15 0	731 0 3	729 18 6	731 7 6	72 17 5	73 0 4	62 7 6	62 11 7
May	178 15 11	180 15 1	178 19 1	730 15 11	733 19 6	731 1 5	72 2 9	72 9 6	61 17 1	62 5 3
June	194 12 3	196 3 8	194 15 6	730 5 6	732 16 8	730 10 6	73 5 6	74 3 1	64 3 6	64 13 0
July	199 16 4	200 11 8	199 19 9	731 4 4	733 4 2	731 9 7	71 9 8	72 19 2	63 11 11	64 5 6
August	205 16 3	206 1 2	205 19 6	730 9 0	731 11 0	730 15 0	70 7 8	71 17 1	63 16 8	64 11 4
September	209 6 3	209 8 6	205 9 1	718 2 11	713 17 1	718 19 1	70 10 5	71 17 1	65 0 8	65 7 9
October	236 5 9	229 15 5	236 13 1	740 16 9	735 11 6	741 8 3	74 1 0	74 11 6	70 9 4	69 9 10
November	242 19 6	236 11 9	243 4 3	757 12 6	759 3 9	758 0 6	75 11 8	75 16 9	75 5 6	72 16 1

can only be expected to operate slowly.

Tin Undertone Good

The most important event in the tin market during November was the meeting of the International Tin Council in London on November 5th and 6th. This provided no surprises, however, as the decision of the Council to make no change in the level of export quotas for the first quarter of 1959—i.e. 20,000 tons for the three months—had been fairly generally expected. Nevertheless, the Eastern market reacted rather strongly to the news as it was announced at the same time that the restrictions on imports of Russian tin into Britain, the Netherlands and Denmark were being maintained. Sentiment was also strengthened temporarily by the news that tin is to be included in the new United States barter arrangements. Consumers showed no anxiety to rush in on the improvement in prices and the advance was soon lost.

The undertone of the market, however, has remained quite good, for there is still plenty of evidence that world consumption at the current rate is running ahead of production by a considerable margin. Even allowing for Russian and Chinese exports at the recent rate, it is believed that the statistical position of the metal is steadily strengthening. The closing week of the current quota period may well see some falling off in Eastern sales—as was the case in the previous quarter—but this is likely on this occasion to coincide with the Christmas and end-of-the-year quietness. In the Economic Committee of the United Nations, Russia reaffirmed her intention of curtailing her tin exports during 1959 but gave no indication of the extent

U. K. TIN STATISTICS

U. K. consumption continues to run at a much lower rate than in 1957, according to figures issued by the British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics. During September consumption was 1,784 tons with U. K. stocks at the end of September standing at 19,943 tons compared with 19,676 tons at the end of August and 20,860 tons at the end of July. Primary production was slightly higher at 2,579 tons compared with 2,423 tons during August, but still lower than the July figure of 2,904 tons. Details of consumption are given below:

Trade	9 mos. ending— —30th Sept.—		
	Sept. 1958	1957	1958
Tinplate	875	8,793	7,028
Tinning:			
Copper wire	44	398	381
Steel wire	8	75	69
Other	65	542	545
Total	117	1,015	995
Solder	176	1,505	1,357
Alloys			
Whitemetal	264	2,036	2,120
Bronze & gunmetal	185	1,765	1,706
Other	43	283	305
Total	492	4,084	4,131
Wrought tin (1)			
Foil and sheets	16	215	190
Collapsible tubes	26	244	204
Pipes, wire & capsules	3	46	29
Total	45	505	423
Chemicals (2)	68	823	727
Other uses (3)	11	80	83
Total all trades	1,784	16,805	14,744

Notes: (1) Includes Somo and "B" Metal; (2) Mainly Tin Oxide; (3) Mainly Powder.

of the reduction. Some market "guesstimates" are looking for a drop from the present year's 15,000 to 16,000 tons to something like 12,000 tons a year but it remains to be seen whether these forecasts are accurate. A further meeting of the I. T. C. is being held in December, mainly it is believed to consider what progress if any has been made in the discussions with Russia. The I. T. C. refused to admit the Soviet as an observer member but welcomed Russia's offer to collaborate and charge the Chairman to continue discussions.

Prospects of a further expansion in U. S. tin consumption in the near future suffered something of a set-

(Continued on Page 14)

U. K. LEAD STATISTICS

According to the British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics, lead stocks in the U. K. at the end of September amounted to 48,865 tons (39,222 tons imported and 9,643 tons English refined) compared with 43,758 tons at August 31st. Production also increased from 3,756 tons during August to 4,957 tons during September. Full consumption details are given below:

	9 mos. ending— —30th Sept.—		
	Sept. 1958	1957	1958
Cables	3,947	86,603	74,812
Batteries—as metal	2,262	20,584	21,669
Battery oxides	1,845	17,699	19,781
Tetraethyl lead	1,510	15,807	14,310
Other oxides and compounds	2,428	17,095	18,638
White lead	865	7,184	6,728
Shot	396	3,209	3,426
Sheet and pipe	5,815	51,249	48,778
Foil and collapsible tubes	433	3,391	3,151
Other rolled and extruded	484	4,874	4,232
Solder	1,168	9,416	9,920
Alloys	1,647	12,514	13,913
Miscellaneous uses	1,029	9,591	9,266
Total consumption	28,829	259,035	248,624

Of which:
Imported virgin lead... 14,718 124,047 123,919
English refined... 6,050 59,419 55,659
Scrap including re-melted... 8,061 75,569 69,046

U. K. ZINC STATISTICS

During September U. K. zinc stocks dropped from 49,590 tons to 45,784 tons, reports the British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics, with consumers holding 17,230 tons at September 30th. U. K. smelters' output was 6,916 tons. Consumption was slightly increased at 19,534 tons, against 19,076 tons in August. Details are given below:
(Slab Zinc, Remelted and Scrap Zinc in all Forms)

	9 mos. ending— —30th Sept.—		
	Sept. 1958	1957	1958
Brass	7,816	70,862	69,449
Galvanizing	7,841	79,422	64,732
of which: General	2,831	25,479	24,656
Sheet	2,121	27,575	14,884
Wire	1,479	15,540	15,060
Tube	1,410	10,828	10,132
Rolled zinc	2,185	16,978	18,508
Zinc oxide	2,327	19,994	19,644
Zinc drossing and forming alloy	4,494	31,078	35,320
Zinc dust	1,127	8,583	7,827
Miscellaneous uses	957	8,803	8,278
Total all trades	26,747	235,730	223,758

of which:
Slab zinc
 High purity (99.99%) 4,799 34,145 38,416
 Electrolytic & high grade (99.95%) 5,001 42,715 42,980
 G.O.B. Prime Western & debased 9,734 95,089 81,378
 Other virgin material 185 2,204 2,171
 Remelted zinc 493 4,441 3,945
Scrap—(Zinc content)
 Zinc metal, alloys and residues 2,961 25,024 23,607
 Brass and other copper alloys 3,574 32,112 31,261

World Tin Situation

(Continued from Page 11)

Malaya and there are several cogent reasons for this preference. The first of them is the traditionally uniform and high quality of Straits tin. The second is the fact that mining operations in Malaya have taken advantage of the latest technical developments known elsewhere in the world. Through the judicious use of capital, Malayan miners have been able to build large million-dollar dredges to scoop up the tin bearing earth in the river beds and stream bottoms on the western slope of the mountain range that runs down the length of the Malayan peninsula. In addition to the use of these dredges, there has been a noticeably increased use of modern and very much up to date mechanical and technical methods of mining in gravel pump, hydraulic, open cast and lode mines.

Form of Government

Malaya is a country about the size of the state of Florida, located in Southeast Asia. It became an independent country within the British Commonwealth of Nations as recently as August 31, 1957. Its form of government is democratic, but with a strange twist. There is a King who is elected for a term of only five years from among the Sultans and heads of the eleven states which comprise the country. Although a constitutional Monarch, he has the very important responsibility of protecting the Mohammedan faith. He rules constitutionally over a population in excess of six million, comprising 52 per cent Malays (indigenous to the country), 38 per cent Chinese, and 10 per cent Indians. The Chinese have been drawn to Malaya for centuries by tin mining.

On the surface this would seem to represent a real integration problem, especially since each Race has its own religions. It would also be expected that the Federation of Malaya would share the unrest, both political and military, being experienced in Southeast Asia. Fortunately for Malaya, and incidentally for canners in the United States, such is not the case. Malaya's government is conservative by American standards. The country is financially very sound and, in fact, is the largest single net dollar earner in the British sterling area. It has the highest per capita income, the greatest mileage of modern roads per square mile of territory, and the best medical facilities of any country in Southeast Asia. Further, the government policy in the field of free enterprise is extremely liberal. Malaya is anxious to attract American and other free world capital for the establishment of private industry. Recently legislation was enacted by the government allowing not only a remittance of profits but a capital as well, and declaring a five year "tax holiday" for new industry. Some of these reasons contribute to the fact that, until 1958, Malaya stood out prominently as one of the few nations that had not received any U. S. taxpayers' money, either as grants or loans.

Large Tin Reserves

Coupled with these encouraging political and social aspects of the country is the fact that an aerial-magnetic survey has just been completed of the geographical resources. As a result, the retiring Chief Inspector of Mines of Malaya recently stated: "There is more tin left in the ground in Malaya than has been taken out in all the centuries past." This augurs well for American tin consumers such as yourselves.

British Metal Markets

(Continued from Page 13)

back with the sharp break on Wall Street and European consumption seems unlikely to expand in the next few months. The market has been held in check to some extent by the possibility of sales of tin bought by the Buffer Stock manager with the Special Fund which is believed to total something like 4,000 to 5,000 tons. So far, however, there is not much evidence that any such sales have been made.

Meanwhile, European demand for lead has jogged along fairly steadily, but in keeping with the general economic trend has been, if anything, rather smaller than in previous months. So far the U. S. import quotas have not apparently resulted in any appreciable increase in the supplies offered on the European market, but it is felt that this is bound to happen in time.

Better Zinc Showing

The zinc market here has made a better showing in recent weeks than a good many people had expected, and on the London market nearby g.o.b. has been in rather tight supply with the result that a fairly substantial backwardation has ruled. Moreover, zinc prices have topped those of lead on more than one occasion. The announcement of the inclusion of zinc in the new U. S. barter arrangements was favorably received as it was hoped that this might serve to offset the adverse effect anticipated from the imposition of import quotas in America. The United Nations Conference in Geneva in November failed to produce any very constructive results apart from a decision to form an international study group and to keep the door open as regards an international control scheme. Whether the latter will eventually come about remains to be seen, but at the November conference there was a good deal of opposition to it, at any rate so long as the United States apparently has little intention of curtailing her domestic output in line with other countries. The big improvement in the American statistical position recently has naturally helped sentiment on this side of the Atlantic, but consumption prospects here are not over bright at the present time, although the motor car industry continues a good outlet. So far the increase in supplies in Europe expected as a result of the U. S. quotas does not seem to have materialized but it must surely do so unless barter acquisition of foreign zinc takes up the surplus.

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UPWARD SURGE IN DOMESTIC METALS LEVELS OFF; COPPER QUOTATIONS SOFTEN AT CUSTOM SMELTERS

Primary Aluminum Producers to Hold Price Line Until July 1, 1959;
Lead, Zinc Firm; Tin Steady; Silver, Quicksilver, Platinum Lower

December 12, 1958
THE upward surge in the domestic metal markets ran out of steam during the month in review and prices leveled off, at least temporarily. Producers' prices for copper, lead and zinc were unchanged from those last reported in this space but custom smelter copper quotations, which had been pacing the primary producers, fell behind as demand eased.

All primary aluminum producers have in effect guaranteed that their current prices will not be advanced before July 1, 1959. Tin quotations during the month in review were fairly steady. Silver and quicksilver prices weakened, the former moving down 0.25c on December 12 to 89.625c an ounce New York, with the latter offered at \$222 to \$225 per flask, down \$6 from the range last reported in this space.

Smelter Copper Declines

Custom smelter electrolytic copper prices dipped 0.25c a pound to 29.75c on November 24, despite the bullish copper statistics issued a week earlier. The smelter quotation dipped another quarter-cent on November 25 and a half-cent on November 26 to 29.00c. On December 4, a range of 28.50 to 29.00c a pound went into effect for custom smelter copper. Contributing to the slump in smelter red metal quotations was the downward price trend for copper on the London Metal Exchange.

As of this writing the 28.50 to 29.00c range prevailed, with smelter at the low side of the range having booked moderate tonnages for shipment this month and in January. Very little smelter business was reported at the 29.00c level. Custom smelters, however, were in a position that enables them to weather the present quiet spell. Most smelters are sold well ahead and since their scrap intake is small, they have not been called upon to accumulate much refined copper. What little buying is reported daily has been by consumers who underestimated their needs for the current month and by others who make it a practice to cover at least the minimum of their next months' requirements.

Primary producers, adhering to

29.00c a pound delivered, also did not show much concern over the quieter pace of the market. The large domestic producers still have to catch up on deliveries that were postponed because of strikes and slowdowns.

Smelters, at this writing, were offering to buy scrap copper on the basis of 22.75c a pound for No. 2 heavy copper and wire. At this level very little scrap was moving to smelters.

Brass and bronze ingot makers reduced their ingot selling prices 0.50c to 1.00c a pound, depending on grade, on November 25.

Mill Products Advance

Leading brass mills during the month in review increased their selling prices for copper and brass mill products about 2½ per cent. The action was initiated by Revere Copper and Brass Inc. on December 1. Revere said the upward revision was necessitated by "increased costs accumulated throughout the past year."

The base prices for copper and brass mill products were increased 1.00c to 1.50c a pound, depending on the product and alloy involved. All catalog extras were raised an additional 10 per cent, with the exception of seamless copper tubes. Quantity schedules covering free cutting brass rods also were revised in the two lowest brackets.

Foreign Prices Lower

Foreign copper prices also moved lower during the month in review. Cash copper on the London Metal Exchange, at the close of business on December 12, was equivalent to around 27.625c a pound.

The large Belgian producer, Union Minière du Haut Katanga, on December 9 reduced its copper selling price by 67½ points to a basis of 27.90c a pound c.i.f. New York.

GIRM, the French agency that does the buying of copper for fabricators in that country and resells it to them at a weighted average, on December 11 reduced its price of 268 francs per kilo (28.12c a pound f.a.s. New York) from 273 francs per kilo (28.66c a pound), its third reduction so far in December.

The foreign prices do not include the U. S. import duty of 1.70c a pound.

Lead Market Steady

There was little change in the day-to-day demand for lead. While some business was being placed daily, the volume was not up to the intake, with the result that producers and custom smelters have been accumulating metal. That has been the case ever since the price went to 13.00c New York and 12.80c St. Louis.

As long as there are prospects that the Government may activate barter, there seemed to be a willingness to accumulate lead even though the foreign price is far below the domestic level. The barter deals involve so much red tape that swapping operations are still regarded as being very difficult. Sellers here also are banking on the restrictions of imports by the quota system to keep the market on an even keel. Contributing to the steadiness was the absence of selling pressure on lead.

Smelters, on December 8, raised their processing fee for battery plates to \$70-\$75 a ton, as against \$70 a ton previously.

Fair Zinc Business

Zinc producers have been doing a fair volume of business; consumers who were filling in their December needs were buying at the spot price of 11.50c a pound East St. Louis for the Prime Western grades, which was taken as an indication that they were not anticipating any downtrend in the quotation.

Some factors in the industry were of the opinion that on the basis of the statistical position of zinc, the metal should be selling at a higher price level. Others, however, take the position that consumers bought so heavily just prior to the rise from 11.00c to 11.50c, that any advance in price might bring about a decided falling off in demand.

Statistics for zinc (all grades) in November follow, in tons, with the October totals in parentheses: production, 65,174 (65,304); shipments to domestic consumers, 83,394 (93,018); shipments to all destinations, 83,606 (93,244); stocks at end of month, 191,744 (210,176).

Virtually all aluminum producers

and fabricators have announced they will go along with the six-month price protection policy announced on December 5 by Aluminum Company of America and Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corp. Alcoa and Kaiser had guaranteed that their current prices will apply to all aluminum products ordered and shipped by July 1, 1959.

The same assurance has been given by the Reynolds Metals Co., Aluminum Limited Sales, Inc. (selling subsidiary in this country of the Canadian producer, Aluminum, Ltd.), the Anacosta Aluminum Co., the Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp., and Revere Copper and Brass Inc.

The primary aluminum 30-pound ingot, 99.5 per cent plus grade, is currently priced at 26.80c a pound, f.o.b.

Tin Prices Steady

Throughout the month in review prices for tin held fairly steady. Spot Straits tin on December 11 was quoted at 99.125c a pound New York, compared with the last reported price in this space at 99.25c for November 17.

The high for the November 17-December 11 period was the 99.625c registered on November 19 and 20, while the low period was the 99.00c for December 3 and 4.

Russian Tin Sales

It appears that Russia has decided to wage economic warfare on the free enterprise capitalistic system of the western world in early-1957 and that Russia's first target was tin, according to R. D. Coursen, director, The Malayan Tin Bureau, Washington, D. C. Mr. Coursen reported that tin exports from the Soviet Union soared from less than 1,500 long tons in 1956 to 18,000 long tons in 1958. He also noted that, following its assault of tin, Russia followed with attacks on aluminum, asbestos, platinum and zinc.

Silver Price Declines

The silver price weakened as the year 1957 waned. The New York quotation dipped on two consecutive days (December 11 and 12) and by 0.25c each day to 89.625c an ounce. The last reported price in this space, of 90.125c an ounce, was established on November 3, also following a reduction of 0.25c an ounce.

Quicksilver Weakens

Quicksilver prices continued to move downward. Spot metal on December 11 was quoted at \$222 to \$225 per flask of 76 pounds, as against the last quoted range in this space of \$228 to \$231 per flask, established on No-

vember 13. Domestic demand was very slow while supplies were adequate. The Government also announced that its domestic and Mexican quicksilver program was ending on December 31, 1958, and that no metal would be accepted unless it had been delivered to a Government warehouse by that date.

Platinum Declines

Platinum prices at refinery levels were reduced \$5 an ounce on November 24 to \$52 an ounce in wholesale quantities and to \$55 an ounce in retail lots. With platinum available in the outside market at around \$1 under the wholesale refinery quotation, the current market price ranges from \$51 to \$55 an ounce.

Washington Report

(Continued from Page 5)

pretations, which were made of the AEC action." The UIA studies find that the new program will create a market for several million tons more uranium ore than was the case under the former program—that western industry will receive \$2,500,000,000 in the business of mining and milling the uranium reserves which are now assured a market.

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WORLD MARKETS DIRECTORY — International Trade Guide listing over 60,000 importers and exporters of commodities, merchandise and raw materials. Commodity index printed in English, French and Spanish.

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WIRE SERVICE — A special telegraph and telephone service on market developments and price changes in copper, tin, lead, zinc, aluminum, iron and steel.

WORLD CHEMICAL DIRECTORY — An International Index of importers, exporters and manufacturers of chemicals, drugs, plastics, oils, etc. Commodity Listings in French, Spanish and English. Contains four sections — Commodity Index — Commodity Classifications — Geographical Section — Brand and Trademark Section — all important sources of supply and distribution for international trade.

WORLD TEXTILE DIRECTORY — An international index listing in three languages the importers and exporters of raw cotton, wools, silk, rayon, yarns, fibres, burlap, jute, flax, linen, textile wastes, piece goods, all textile manufacturers, etc.

NATIONAL BUSINESS PRESS

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Copper Statistics Reported by Copper Institute

Combined Totals in U. S. A. and Outside U. S. A.

	Crude Production		(In tons of 2,000 pounds)			Stock Increases or Decreases		
	Primary	Secondary	Refined Production	Deliveries to Customers	Refined Stock End of Period	Blister	Refined	Total
1957								
September	234,981	7,562	228,480	225,831	418,929	+14,063	— 5,683	+ 8,380
October	254,845	9,726	266,938	246,078	428,032	— 2,637	+ 9,103	+ 6,736
November	253,717	8,939	259,052	255,133	426,801	+ 3,604	— 1,231	+ 2,373
December	245,183	9,238	264,272	218,347	458,340	— 9,851	+31,539	+21,688
Total	2,897,719	123,270	3,035,588	2,853,307	458,340	—14,599	+103,920	+89,321
1958								
January	251,064	14,317	261,853	259,878	448,900	+ 3,528	— 9,440	— 5,912
February	230,716	6,506	247,562	224,709	469,747	—10,340	+20,847	+10,507
March	247,942	8,972	259,157	229,941	493,326	— 2,243	+23,579	+21,336
April	215,461	11,946	226,895	210,412	501,166	+ 512	+ 7,840	+ 8,352
May	218,387	11,190	225,771	212,993	498,516	+ 3,806	— 2,650	+ 1,156
June	214,283	11,414	228,387	240,825	476,823	— 2,540	—21,963	—24,233
July	216,315	9,516	229,578	220,801	475,164	— 3,747	— 1,659	— 5,406
August	224,673	9,474	217,914	247,116	436,476	+16,233	—38,688	—22,455
September	202,719	7,960	204,006	254,667	374,180	+ 6,673	—60,948	—54,275
October	204,938	20,613	192,199	292,630	269,654	+33,352	+105,126	—71,774
November	227,866	14,911	230,109	261,097	236,774	+12,668	—32,880	—20,212

In U. S. A.

1957								
August	89,680	9,246	128,480	107,622	192,931	.....	+1,416	.....
September	87,270	6,925	117,821	103,718	176,813	.....	-16,118	.....
October	93,078	9,029	129,832	114,032	166,976	.....	-9,837	.....
November	90,045	8,312	129,051	107,549	161,552	.....	-5,424	.....
December	95,285	8,613	136,135	84,446	181,024	.....	+19,472	.....
Total	1,116,380	112,060	1,616,964	1,277,946	181,024	.....	+60,379	.....
1958								
January	94,735	13,855	136,748	110,557	176,287	.....	-4,737	.....
February	87,130	6,222	128,299	93,784	201,223	.....	+24,936	.....
March	90,366	8,607	130,075	78,683	238,641	.....	+37,418	.....
April	86,123	11,475	120,467	81,930	251,099	.....	+12,458	.....
May	80,628	10,488	115,978	78,631	253,463	.....	+2,364	.....
June	71,092	10,980	107,918	100,796	244,450	.....	-8,013	.....
July	64,444	8,858	110,130	77,523	242,781	.....	-2,669	.....
August	67,917	8,999	100,640	86,982	215,560	.....	-27,221	.....
September	79,541	7,259	107,971	101,971	178,222	.....	-37,338	.....
October	92,214	19,865	113,288	120,793	128,490	.....	-49,732	.....
November	96,532	13,931	128,048	131,288	93,596	.....	-34,894	.....

Outside U. S. A.*

1957								
Aug.	137,211	719	103,189	123,778	231,681	.....	-7,227	.....
Sept.	147,711	637	110,659	122,113	242,116	.....	+10,435	.....
Oct.	161,767	697	137,106	132,046	261,056	.....	+18,940	.....
Nov.	163,672	627	130,001	147,591	265,249	.....	+4,193	.....
December	149,898	625	128,137	133,901	277,316	.....	+12,067	.....
Total	1,783,119	11,210	1,418,624	1,575,361	277,316	.....	+43,541	.....
1958								
January	156,329	462	125,105	149,321	272,613	.....	-4,703	.....
February	143,586	284	119,263	130,925	268,524	.....	-4,089	.....
March	157,606	365	129,082	151,258	254,685	.....	-13,839	.....
April	129,338	471	106,428	128,482	250,067	.....	-4,618	.....
May	137,759	702	109,793	134,302	245,053	.....	-5,014	.....
June	143,191	584	120,469	140,029	231,373	.....	-13,680	.....
July	151,871	658	119,448	143,278	232,383	.....	+1,010	.....
August	156,756	475	117,274	160,134	220,916	.....	-11,467	.....
September	123,178	701	96,035	153,633	196,558	.....	-23,610	.....
October	112,724	748	78,911	171,827	141,164	.....	-55,394	.....
November	131,334	980	102,061	129,809	143,178	.....	+2,014	.....

* Excluding Russia, Yugoslavia, Norway, Sweden, Japan and Australia.

Electrolytic Copper

Producers' Price, Del. Valley
Monthly Average Prices
(Cents Per Pound)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	30.24	43.00	36.00	25.69
Feb.	33.00	44.03	33.318	25.00
Mar.	33.222	46.00	32.00	25.00
Apr.	36.00	46.00	32.00	25.00
May	36.00	46.00	32.00	25.00
June	36.00	46.00	30.955	25.36
July	36.00	41.56	29.25	26.125
Aug.	37.81	40.00	28.639	26.50
Sept.	43.00	40.00	27.031	26.50
Oct.	43.00	39.308	27.00	27.548
Nov.	43.00	36.00	27.00	29.00
Dec.	43.00	36.00	27.00	.....
Aver.	37.522	41.992	30.183	.....

Electrolytic Copper

Custom Smelters' Price, Del. Valley
Monthly Average Prices
(Cents Per Pound)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	30.48	50.22	34.87	24.577
Feb.	33.00	52.07	32.273	23.557
Mar.	33.667	53.11	30.952	23.326
Apr.	36.00	48.88	31.24	23.66
May	36.00	44.221	30.163	23.865
June	36.00	40.00	29.60	25.52
July	36.00	38.14	28.39	26.231
Aug.	40.14	39.32	27.862	26.52
Sept.	50.00	39.00	25.948	26.355
Oct.	45.99	37.192	25.722	28.577
Nov.	45.84	35.96	25.435	29.829
Dec.	49.42	35.45	25.26	.....
Aver.	39.38	42.797	28.93	.....

Lake Copper

Producers' Price Delivered
Monthly Average Prices
(Cents Per Pound)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	30.12	43.00	36.00	25.69
Feb.	33.00	43.783	33.182	25.00
Mar.	33.56	46.00	32.00	25.00
Apr.	36.00	46.00	32.00	25.00
May	36.00	46.00	32.00	25.00
June	36.00	46.00	30.955	25.00
July	36.00	41.68	29.25	25.75
Aug.	37.46	40.00	28.611	26.50
Sept.	43.00	40.00	27.00	26.50
Oct.	43.00	39.321	27.00	27.577
Nov.	43.00	36.00	27.00	29.00
Dec.	43.00	36.00	27.00	.....
Aver.	37.51	41.975	30.162	.....

Fabricators' Copper Statistics

(In tons of 2,000 pounds)

	Fabricators' Stocks of Refined Cop.	Unfilled Purchases of Refined by Fab. from Producers	Fabricators' Working Stocks	Unfilled Sales by Fabricators to Customers	Actual Copper Consumed. by Fabricators	Excess Fabricators' Stocks Over Orders Bld.
1952						
Total	331,499	32,652	292,157	275,608	1,391,477	-203,614
1953						
Total	380,881	25,022	309,664	170,917	1,375,869	-74,678
1954						
Total	360,526	58,125	304,619	136,581	1,231,840	-22,549
1955						
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,418,241	.....
1956						
Apr.	413,979	135,071	319,247	266,239	121,961	-36,436
May	435,083	131,023	318,592	249,352	124,727	-1,838
June	451,126	114,223	324,970	227,097	113,835	+13,282
July	465,016	109,040	324,584	220,810	81,275	+18,661
Aug.	457,679	115,295	338,818	221,975	117,427	+12,181
Sept.	445,679	114,981	338,488	204,154	115,867	+18,018
Oct.	440,706	112,893	336,856	198,517	119,440	+18,226
Nov.	438,316	110,792	335,829	178,814	119,441	+31,365
Dec.	437,187	117,601	336,217	183,834	99,223	+34,737
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,416,378	.....
1957						
Jan.	435,635	107,231	335,944	178,326	119,517	+28,596
Feb.	422,266	110,174	334,542	178,913	114,298	+18,985
Mar.	429,410	104,851	338,454	164,623	106,170	+30,884
Apr.	429,708	98,638	335,921	164,410	117,041	+28,015
May	434,852	92,943	338,697	170,476	115,355	+20,622
June	426,905	82,919	330,743	153,042	110,527	+16,639
July	432,918	85,728	341,684	144,410	77,991	+32,552
Aug.	429,627	82,768	344,315	144,375	110,323	+23,826
Sept.	425,168	80,436	344,530	144,538	106,927	+16,536
Oct.	420,130	80,774	341,869	138,420	119,161	+20,615
Nov.	428,520	68,249	345,832	128,719	98,725	+22,218
Dec.	430,171	75,627	347,465	138,631	83,067	+19,702
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,279,086	.....
1958						
Jan.	445,514	57,917	348,426	123,756	94,642	+31,249
Feb.	452,673	52,342	351,035	128,330	86,625	+25,650
Mar.	448,125	71,693	346,875	141,387	83,694	+31,556
Apr.	450,442	76,602	347,607	145,623	79,613	+33,814
May	441,001	78,194	346,404	138,190	88,447	+34,601
June	433,526	72,383	330,301	145,162	109,011	+30,448
July	431,796	77,362	326,263	153,529	79,353	+29,366
Aug.	421,931	78,194	323,667	150,436	96,717	+26,022
Sept.	416,887	71,025	319,281	145,390	105,474	+28,941
Oct.	399,113	91,019	315,929	156,692	138,916	+17,511

Scrap Copper Receipts by Custom Smelters and Refineries in United States*

(In Short Tons)

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	17,084	15,763	6,640	4,528	6,486	9,859	11,047	14,322	17,506	16,024
Feb.	20,238	12,560	5,163	3,633	10,337	8,490	15,198	14,497	11,145	9,518
Mar.	20,678	13,538	7,912	5,243	19,991	9,738	12,198	15,921	13,934	11,783
Apr.	18,968	12,504	8,553	6,214	16,583	9,004	13,162	17,233	14,288	15,279
May	14,237	8,749	8,458	8,033	10,857	8,687	16,133	20,805	12,397	13,989
June	8,809	20,523	8,628	4,425	10,945	13,309	14,765	14,758	11,949	13,945
July	7,782	10,040	6,642	5,188	9,063	10,260	9,988	12,632	8,926	12,185
Aug.	8,246	10,452	6,113	5,003	7,137	10,100	12,197	12,510	11,645	11,896
Sept.	10,980	4,903	3,561	4,667	9,042	10,641	15,037	9,518	9,756	9,268
Oct.	6,401	9,459	3,336	4,602	10,065	11,662	12,897	15,570	13,151	23,088
Nov.	15,347	9,237	3,179	4,724	7,815	10,879	9,865	11,369	11,146	16,425
Dec.	10,533	7,178	4,538	6,208	11,476	14,876	13,180	14,613	11,237	.....
Total	156,503	142,067	71,812	62,470	129,798	127,449	154,714	173,748	147,080	.....

* As compiled by Copper Institute.

Brass and Bronze Ingot Monthly Shipments

(Net Tons)

The following figures showing the combined shipments of ingot brass and bronze are compiled by the Ingot Brass and Bronze industry and represent in excess of 95 per cent of the deliveries of the entire industry.

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	26,998	19,456	18,874	28,415	28,315	24,423	20,661	25,201	27,736	25,681	20,468
Feb.	22,487	15,026	18,487	27,168	24,211	25,429	19,920	25,349	24,949	20,769	17,413
Mar.	24,282	14,550	22,494	31,997	23,890	28,256	23,653	29,713	28,310	21,948	18,825
Apr.	25,177	10,695	22,118	30,472	22,547	25,044	24,746	27,641	25,808	23,507	18,009
May	23,716	11,114	23,643	35,267	21,740	21,660	22,269	23,708	23,437	22,087	17,191
June	24,401	9,696	25,093	35,817	21,274	20,818	22,348	23,141	18,842	18,888	17,962
July	20,456	10,220	21,609	32,016	18,947	19,321	17,074	18,513	17,364	16,695	16,668
Aug.	24,098	14,194	26,689	25,285	21,807	20,156	21,684	27,018	23,812	19,654	17,882
Sept.	23,641	16,208	28,811	22,285	22,770	21,463	22,464	26,349	20,929	19,670	20,540
Oct.	21,559	18,026	32,240	23,124	25,811	22,280	24,080	25,228	23,045	22,800	23,225
Nov.	21,731	18,488	31,748	23,644	23,441	21,806	23,061	25,102	21,818	19,767	.....
Dec.	20,954	17,950	28,575	20,987	22,983	20,541	21,274	21,448	18,046	16,875	.....
Total	279,500	175,443	303,563	332,378	277,736	271,251	263,233	298,406	274,096	248,291	.....
Aver.	21,392	14,637	25,297	27,615	23,145	22,604	21,936	24,867	22,841	20,681	.....

Mine Production of Copper in United States

	(U. S. Bureau of Mines) Eastern (In short tons) Missouri Western			Total
1955				
Ttl.	68,622	2,140	921,838	992,600
1956				
Ttl.	79,681	2,130	1,018,496	1,100,307
1957				
Mar.	6,714	196	88,257	95,167
Apr.	6,579	237	86,627	94,443
May	7,198	200	85,876	93,274
June	7,793	129	82,398	90,320
July	6,101	154	78,502	84,757
Aug.	7,572	133	79,892	87,038
Sept.	6,083	132	79,623	85,338
Oct.	4,614	147	82,992	87,753
Nov.	7,063	70	80,848	87,981
Dec.	6,962	67	81,080	88,109
Ttl.	79,369	1,800	995,753	1,076,922
1958				
Jan.	7,615	164	82,476	90,255
Feb.	6,826	125	74,766	81,717
Mar.	7,517	123	79,594	87,234
April	7,035	161	76,911	84,107
May	6,522	152	71,717	78,391
June	5,801	155	62,296	68,252
July	4,188	132	56,672	61,222
Aug.	5,570	127	61,342	67,039
Sept.	5,312	114	76,865	82,971

Average Custom Smelters' Scrap Buying Prices

(Cents per pound for carload lots del. consumers' works)

	No. 1 Copper Scrap	No. 2 Copper Scrap	Light Copper Scrap	Refinery Brass*
1957				
Aug.	23.26	21.76	19.51	21.29
Sept.	21.198	19.698	18.948	18.994
Oct.	21.28	19.78	17.53	19.00
Nov.	21.293	19.793	17.543	19.10
Dec.	20.78	19.28	17.03	18.58
Av.	24.38	22.88	20.76	22.11
1958				
Jan.	19.44	17.94	15.69	17.70
Feb.	18.955	17.455	15.205	16.932
Mar.	19.21	17.71	15.46	16.92
Apr.	19.60	18.10	15.85	17.56
May	20.02	18.52	16.27	17.894
June	21.93	20.43	18.18	19.76
July	22.52	21.02	18.77	20.26
Aug.	22.62	21.12	18.87	20.12
Sept.	22.37	20.87	18.62	19.87
Oct.	24.80	23.30	21.05	22.30
Nov.	25.597	24.097	21.847	23.097

* Of dry content for material having a dry copper content in excess of 88%.

Brass Ingot Makers' Scrap Copper Buying Prices

(Average Prices)
(Cents per pound del. refinery for 60,000 lbs. of each grade)

	No. 1 Copper Scrap	No. 2 Copper Scrap	No. 1 Composition	Heavy Yellow Brass
1957				
Aug.	23.26	21.76	21.56	15.63
Sept.	21.198	19.698	18.635	13.563
Oct.	21.28	19.78	19.067	13.24
Nov.	21.293	19.793	19.043	12.913
Dec.	20.78	19.28	18.94	12.94
Av.	24.37	22.87	21.804	15.66
1958				
Jan.	19.44	17.94	17.77	12.19
Feb.	18.955	17.455	17.06	11.341
Mar.	19.21	17.71	17.274	11.88
Apr.	19.60	18.10	17.75	12.35
May	19.923	18.423	18.038	12.769
June	21.93	20.43	19.02	13.43
July	22.52	21.02	19.24	13.53
Aug.	22.62	21.12	19.11	13.80
Sept.	22.37	20.87	18.88	12.90
Oct.	24.80	23.30	20.51	14.938
Nov.	25.597	24.097	20.182	14.125

METALS, DECEMBER, 1958

Lead Statistics Reported by American Bureau of Metal Statistics

Lead Refineries in U. S. A. and Outside U. S. A.

(Recoverable Lead Content in Tons of 2,000 Pounds)

Combined U. S. A. and Outside U. S. A.

	REFINED PRODUCTION			DELIVERIES			STOCKS		
	Fig	Antimonial	Lead	Fig	Antimonial	Lead	Fig	Antimonial	Lead
		Content	Total		Content	Total		Content	Total
1958									
Jan. ..	137,057	8,413	145,470	125,802	7,616	133,418	179,314	18,345	197,659
Feb. ..	129,553	7,889	137,442	87,857	7,736	95,593	213,084	18,497	231,581
Mar. ..	130,088	8,950	139,038	103,730	8,131	111,861	228,567	19,316	247,883
Apr. ..	122,690	8,192	130,882	100,352	7,668	108,020	243,586	19,840	263,426
May ..	135,618	8,918	144,536	109,209	8,540	117,749	266,326	20,218	286,544
June ..	127,982	7,484	135,466	105,121	8,493	113,614	285,482	19,209	304,691
July ..	109,964	8,233	118,197	107,801	9,252	117,053	284,650	18,190	302,840
Aug. ..	103,701	8,973	112,674	102,898	9,903	112,801	284,818	17,260	302,078
Sept. ..	116,283	8,806	125,089	121,929	7,986	129,915	279,172	18,080	297,252
Oct. ..	121,934	10,656	132,590	139,698	9,408	149,106	262,510	19,338	281,848

U. S. A.

1958									
Jan. ..	43,922	3,507	47,429	62,163	2,933	65,096	104,594	12,384	116,978
Feb. ..	43,475	3,462	46,937	33,151	4,107	37,258	121,468	12,753	134,221
Mar. ..	39,893	3,374	43,267	52,291	3,845	56,136	140,337	12,830	153,167
Apr. ..	37,328	3,384	40,712	40,597	3,373	43,970	156,150	13,202	169,352
May ..	42,659	4,481	47,140	45,576	4,118	49,694	182,187	13,892	196,079
June ..	40,795	3,600	44,395	45,640	4,409	50,049	193,021	13,298	206,319
July ..	36,052	2,681	38,733	47,381	5,263	52,644	200,949	11,027	211,976
Aug. ..	34,275	4,890	39,165	50,145	4,956	55,101	201,759	11,150	212,909
Sept. ..	38,508	4,525	43,033	65,301	4,516	69,817	215,389	11,991	227,380
Oct. ..	40,225	5,153	45,378	70,580	4,455	75,035	207,335	12,738	220,073

Outside U. S. A.

1958									
Jan. ..	93,135	4,906	98,041	63,639	4,683	68,322	74,720	5,961	80,681
Feb. ..	86,078	4,427	90,505	54,706	3,629	58,335	91,616	5,744	97,460
Mar. ..	90,195	5,576	95,771	51,439	4,286	55,725	88,230	6,486	94,716
Apr. ..	85,362	4,808	90,170	59,755	4,295	64,050	87,436	6,638	94,074
May ..	92,959	4,437	97,396	63,633	4,422	68,055	84,139	6,326	90,465
June ..	87,187	3,884	91,071	59,481	4,084	63,565	92,461	5,911	98,372
July ..	73,912	5,552	79,464	60,420	3,989	64,409	83,701	7,163	90,864
Aug. ..	69,426	4,083	73,509	52,753	4,947	57,700	83,059	6,110	89,169
Sept. ..	77,775	4,281	82,056	56,628	3,470	60,098	63,783	6,089	69,872
Oct. ..	81,709	5,503	87,212	69,118	4,953	74,071	55,175	6,600	61,775

Summary of Lead Statistics for United States

Recoverable Lead Content in Tons of 2,000 Pounds	Stocks (end of period)			Refined			Smlter Receipts		
	Base Bullion			Fig	Antimonial	Total	Primary Origin		
	Raw Material at Smelter	At Smelter & Transit	At Refinery and Process				U.S.A.	Outside U.S.A.	Scrap
Year 1953	70,651	5,988	41,512	93,565	211,716	365,101	151,892	36,548	553,541
Year 1954	59,563	4,781	42,276	101,092	207,712	351,507	157,041	44,801	553,349
Year 1955	68,894	6,054	41,867	35,889	152,704	365,582	172,545	38,314	576,441
Year 1956	73,426	5,841	34,319	45,486	159,072	388,567	192,948	46,531	628,046
Year 1957	75,962	6,247	30,705	103,308	216,222	368,240	210,924	36,358	615,522
7 mos. 1958	81,103	4,848	30,065	211,976	327,992	183,237	119,275	14,480	316,992
1958									
January	76,823	6,342	33,381	116,978	233,524	26,727	22,065	3,307	52,099
February	76,739	4,264	31,876	134,221	247,100	24,888	16,605	1,938	43,431
March	80,664	5,493	29,152	153,167	268,476	23,647	19,735	2,368	45,750
April	83,496	5,359	29,141	169,352	287,348	25,668	16,738	1,952	44,358
May	76,981	5,785	27,472	196,079	306,317	28,637	10,445	1,971	41,053
June	77,858	4,420	28,254	206,319	316,851	30,230	14,022	1,315	45,567
July	81,103	4,848	30,065	211,976	327,992	23,440	19,665	1,629	44,734
August	78,261	6,461	33,863	212,909	331,494	26,427	13,145	1,282	40,854
September	74,100	5,893	32,606	227,380	339,979	24,718	14,937	1,718	41,373
October	63,630	6,401	29,833	220,073	319,937	22,405	9,205	3,713	35,323
	Smlter Production			Refined Productions			Deliveries to U. S. Fabricators including imports from sources reporting to ABMS		
	Fig	Antimonial	Total	Fig	Antimonial	Total	Fig	Antimonial	Total
Year 1953	534,319	472,101	57,837	529,938	718,910	57,510	778,420		
Year 1954	547,822	491,765	56,349	548,114	638,672	61,799	700,471		
Year 1955	549,911	485,883	60,488	546,371	696,086	77,874	773,960		
Year 1956	599,777	548,486	61,359	609,845	640,897	69,679	710,576		
Year 1957	596,368	539,613	61,286	600,899	621,350	54,336	686,686		
7 mos. 1958	305,439	284,124	24,489	308,613	328,799	28,048	354,847		
1958									
January	50,451	43,922	3,507	47,429	62,163	2,933	65,096		
February	42,875	43,475	3,462	46,937	33,151	4,107	37,258		
March	40,971	39,893	3,374	43,267	52,291	3,845	56,136		
April	40,499	37,328	3,384	40,712	40,597	3,373	43,970		
May	46,653	42,659	4,481	47,140	45,576	4,118	49,694		
June	43,662	40,795	3,600	44,395	45,640	4,409	50,049		
July	40,328	36,052	2,681	38,733	47,381	5,263	52,644		
August	42,766	34,275	4,890	39,165	50,145	4,956	55,101		
September	44,595	38,508	4,525	43,033	65,301	4,516	69,817		
October	45,144	40,225	5,153	45,378	70,580	4,455	75,035		

MITALS, DECEMBER, 1958

United States Lead Statistics of Primary Refineries

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)
(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	Stock At Beginning	Production Primary & Secondary	Total Supply	Stock At End	Domestic Shipments
1953	43,560	533,983	577,443	81,152	488,437
1954	81,152	551,618	632,770	92,719	475,551
1955	28,855	547,153	639,872	31,089	531,339
1956					
Total		613,293	644,382	....	529,484
1957					
January	41,181	50,854	92,035	42,905	40,549
February	42,905	48,102	90,917	48,699	37,517
March	48,699	52,357	101,056	46,184	38,225
April	46,184	56,170	102,354	57,444	37,583
May	57,444	51,718	109,162	58,085	35,334
June	58,085	48,203	106,288	64,861	37,257
July	64,861	47,100	111,961	68,009	38,582
August	68,009	48,191	116,200	60,633	49,406
September	60,633	50,436	111,069	54,682	51,859
October	54,682	52,041	106,723	59,041	40,447
November	59,041	48,771	107,812	70,874	32,193
December	70,874	50,500	121,374	91,598	24,108
Total		604,353	645,534	....	463,060
1958					
January	91,598	47,665	139,263	101,206	33,422
February	101,206	47,133	148,339	119,522	23,832
March	119,522	43,441	162,963	128,754	28,885
April	128,754	40,984	169,738	143,136	22,172
May	143,136	47,487	190,623	155,121	30,021
June	155,121	44,636	199,757	163,504	32,078
July	163,504	38,827	202,331	164,860	31,948
August	164,860	39,520	204,380	169,302	34,254
September	169,302	43,269	212,571	170,666	41,657
October	170,666	45,467	216,133	169,435	46,647

In instances where the figures are not in balance it is due to shipments to other than domestic consumers.

Lead Prices at New York

(Common Grade)
Monthly Average Prices
(Cents per pound)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	15.00	16.16	16.00	13.00
Feb.	15.00	16.00	16.00	13.00
Mar.	15.00	16.00	16.00	13.00
Apr.	15.00	16.00	16.00	12.00
May	15.00	16.00	15.385	11.712
June	15.00	16.00	14.32	11.24
July	15.00	16.00	14.00	11.00
Aug.	15.00	16.00	14.00	10.85
Sept.	15.12	16.00	14.00	10.89
Oct.	15.50	16.00	13.704	12.673
Nov.	15.50	16.00	13.50	13.00
Dec.	15.56	16.00	13.00	
Aver.	15.14	16.013	14.66	

Lead Sheet Prices

(To Jobbers, Full Sheets)

Monthly Average Prices
(Cents per pound)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	20.00	21.68	21.50	18.50
Feb.	20.00	21.50	21.50	18.50
Mar.	20.00	21.50	21.50	18.50
Apr.	20.00	21.50	21.50	17.50
May	20.00	21.50	20.885	17.212
June	20.00	21.50	19.82	16.74
July	20.00	21.50	19.82	16.50
Aug.	20.00	21.50	19.50	16.35
Sept.	20.12	21.50	19.50	16.39
Oct.	20.50	21.50	19.204	18.173
Nov.	20.50	21.50	19.00	18.50
Dec.	20.56	21.50	18.50	

Industrial Classification of Domestic Lead Shipments

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	Cable	Amm.	Foil	Batt'y	Brass Making	Sundries	Jobbers	Unclassified
1954	75,412	30,246	2,811	66,088	5,192	57,369	9,170	229,264
1955								
Total	72,418	27,599	2,622	88,461	3,960	52,994	13,034	270,251
1956								
Apr.	6,744	2,950	310	4,839	260	3,522	1,376	24,985
May	6,490	2,825	...	5,027	131	3,513	964	21,753
June	8,502	2,150	...	4,167	186	3,645	1,021	21,787
July	3,497	904	...	5,007	80	2,859	1,453	22,683
Aug.	7,712	1,497	85	6,334	713	4,443	1,262	26,358
Sept.	6,354	1,850	135	6,303	230	5,038	1,339	26,270
Oct.	7,988	1,715	135	7,108	286	4,955	1,493	21,574
Nov.	6,096	2,351	...	8,556	226	5,573	792	23,755
Dec.	6,440	1,449	85	5,832	160	7,258	394	22,573
Total	80,360	24,501	1,435	70,614	3,158	56,851	13,213	274,716
1957								
Jan.	5,297	2,800	200	6,886	671	4,002	1,191	19,502
Feb.	5,103	1,450	350	6,549	508	4,820	625	18,112
Mar.	5,956	752	...	6,479	686	4,614	1,064	18,674
April	6,731	2,250	...	6,242	909	2,958	1,040	17,453
May	6,976	2,200	120	4,705	270	3,871	634	16,558
June	3,726	2,250	75	3,762	666	5,071	1,087	20,620
July	5,249	1,650	105	5,332	566	5,310	1,110	19,260
Aug.	5,406	2,250	220	6,165	650	6,246	1,403	27,066
Sept.	4,880	2,700	295	6,722	850	5,782	891	29,739
Oct.	3,671	3,300	205	5,973	881	4,203	847	21,367
Nov.	2,950	2,500	85	3,126	493	3,800	706	18,533
Dec.	2,499	1,350	36	2,820	270	2,607	529	13,997
Total	58,444	25,452	1,691	64,761	7,420	53,284	11,127	240,881
1958								
Jan.	2,938	550	70	4,775	521	5,173	801	18,594
Feb.	2,899	1,750	70	5,124	90	1,643	888	11,368
Mar.	3,133	1,200	35	4,711	681	3,149	908	15,068
April	3,207	900	70	3,138	580	2,831	533	10,913
May	3,216	1,850	35	4,671	866	3,071	1,027	15,285
June	3,463	1,950	35	2,767	480	4,217	1,716	17,450
July	3,169	1,250	275	3,936	515	4,157	1,052	17,594
Aug.	3,481	2,415	70	4,992	400	6,399	100	16,397
Sept.	4,132	2,290	320	5,775	848	6,771	1,747	19,774
Oct.	3,243	2,450	...	4,548	285	6,210	1,641	28,270

Battery Shipments

The following table shows replacement battery shipments in the United States as compiled by the Business Information Division of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the Association of American Battery Manufacturers:

(In thousands of units)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	1,518	2,058	2,638	2,004
Feb.	1,691	1,340	1,961	1,803
Mar.	1,356	1,348	1,254	1,577
Apr.	1,315	1,368	1,178	1,242
May	1,614	1,761	1,605	1,454
June	1,842	1,807	1,878	1,773
July	2,078	2,178	2,469	2,101
Aug.	2,852	2,571	2,856	2,333
Sept.	3,120	2,711	2,688	2,701
Oct.	3,120	3,015	3,042	2,969
Nov.	2,697	2,592	2,359	....
Dec.	2,625	2,265	2,015	....
Total	25,828	25,014	25,943	....

METALS, DECEMBER, 1958

Lead Stocks at Primary U. S. Smelters and Refiners

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)
(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	In ore and matte and in process at smelters	— In base bullion (lead content) — At smelters & refineries	In transit to refineries	In process at refineries	Refined pig lead	Anti- monial lead	Total Stocks
1956							
Aug. 1	76,985	16,856	3,516	29,603	33,210	10,924	176,094
Sept. 1	81,634	18,529	2,874	29,991	29,230	10,074	172,332
Oct. 1	77,787	15,991	4,413	28,083	29,361	11,181	166,816
Nov. 1	78,253	12,022	3,083	25,783	30,932	11,382	161,485
Dec. 1	82,197	9,095	4,132	25,627	25,360	11,832	158,243
1957							
Jan. 1	77,918	12,222	2,846	25,092	29,435	11,746	159,249
Feb. 1	80,451	10,636	4,061	25,827	32,418	10,487	163,880
Mar. 1	81,274	11,880	4,394	25,728	38,479	10,220	171,975
Apr. 1	82,461	14,598	3,593	25,401	36,390	9,794	172,237
May 1	81,061	17,035	2,705	20,890	48,053	9,391	179,135
June 1	81,364	11,585	3,071	21,002	48,286	9,799	175,107
July 1	82,730	12,036	3,560	22,380	55,358	9,503	185,567
Aug. 1	97,111	11,479	2,532	22,917	59,348	8,661	202,048
Sept. 1	84,205	13,029	2,667	22,439	51,080	9,553	182,973
Oct. 1	80,662	11,905	3,175	20,351	44,467	10,215	170,775
Nov. 1	76,230	14,220	2,538	18,695	47,460	11,581	170,724
Dec. 1	65,341	11,646	3,547	21,867	59,755	11,119	173,275
1958							
Jan. 1	79,362	11,019	2,779	23,154	79,741	11,857	207,912
Feb. 1	79,738	11,510	3,678	24,535	88,517	12,689	220,667
Mar. 1	79,588	9,546	3,670	22,834	107,213	12,309	235,250
April 1	83,185	10,692	2,187	21,766	116,610	12,144	246,584
May 1	86,053	11,838	2,138	20,524	130,668	12,468	263,689
June 1	79,482	11,059	2,010	20,188	141,967	13,154	267,860
July 1	80,060	9,012	1,570	22,092	150,648	12,856	276,238
Aug. 1	83,347	12,438	860	21,615	154,378	10,482	283,379
Sept. 1	80,561	15,496	1,176	20,444	158,413	10,889	286,979
Oct. 1	76,534	15,111	2,854	18,125	159,662	11,004	283,290
Nov. 1	66,727	12,926	1,280	19,041	157,385	12,050	269,409

Receipts of Lead in Ore and Scrap

By U. S. Smelters (a)

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

		Receipts of lead in ore		of lead in scrap etc. (b)	receipts in ore, & scrap
	United States	Foreign	Total		
1952 Total	405,990	98,276	504,266	41,845	546,111
1953 Total	351,183	155,788	506,971	42,994	549,965
1954 Total	336,291	158,081	494,372	49,864	544,236
1955 Total	341,595	172,966	514,561	42,996	557,557
1956					
September	28,731	16,276	45,007	3,351	48,358
October	33,614	12,350	45,964	5,439	51,403
November	30,553	14,308	44,861	5,141	50,002
December	31,154	15,095	46,252	4,536	50,788
Total	368,499	192,318	560,817	55,925	616,792
1957					
January	30,632	19,961	50,593	4,471	55,064
February	31,410	15,059	46,469	4,564	51,033
March	33,445	18,813	52,258	3,058	55,316
April	31,343	13,042	44,385	2,848	47,233
May	32,138	12,324	44,462	3,431	47,893
June	29,896	19,592	49,488	2,272	51,760
July	29,585	17,936	47,521	2,893	50,414
August	29,225	18,774	47,999	3,190	51,189
September	26,479	13,757	40,236	4,375	44,611
October	29,342	13,782	43,124	4,386	47,510
November	25,809	17,251	43,060	3,258	46,318
December	27,105	26,610	53,715	3,791	57,506
Total	356,409	206,901	563,310	42,537	605,847
1958					
January	25,537	22,097	47,634	3,507	51,141
February	23,789	16,400	40,189	2,184	42,373
March	21,735	20,038	41,773	3,154	44,927
April	25,104	15,821	40,925	1,913	42,838
May	27,427	10,228	37,655	1,867	39,522
June	28,577	13,811	42,388	1,366	43,754
July	22,289	19,692	41,981	1,615	43,596
August	25,075	13,043	38,118	1,265	39,383
September	23,228	14,576	37,804	1,810	39,614
October	21,099	9,093	30,192	3,591	33,783

(a) Receipts of lead in ore are computed on the basis of recoverable lead. Owing to the estimational factor in this, which is probably on the low side, and also to the possibility that some lead receipts may escape attention, these monthly totals probably under-run the actual production of pig lead. (b) Inclusive only of scrap smelted in connection with ore, plus some scrap received by primary refiners.

METALS, DECEMBER, 1958

N. Y. Lead Price Changes

(Effective Date)

1950		July 23	14.00
May 11	12.00	Sept. 16	13.50
June 23	11.50	1954	
June 28	11.00	Jan. 18	13.00
July 12	11.50	Feb. 18	12.50
July 13	12.00	Mar. 9	12.75
Aug. 15	13.00	Mar. 10	13.00
Aug. 21	14.00	Mar. 26	13.25
Sept. 1	15.00	Mar. 29	13.50
Sept. 8	16.00	Apr. 1	13.75
Oct. 31	17.00	Apr. 12	14.00
1951		June 2	14.25
Oct. 2	19.00	June 15	14.00
1952		Aug. 25	14.25
Apr. 29	18.00	Sept. 7	14.50
May 2	17.00	Sept. 15	14.75
May 12	15.00	Oct. 4	14.875
June 23	15.50	Oct. 5	15.00
June 24	16.00	1955	
Oct. 7	15.00	Sept. 23	15.00-
Oct. 14	14.00		15.50
Oct. 22	13.50	Sept. 26	15.50
Nov. 3	14.00	Dec. 29	16.00
Nov. 10	14.20	1956	
Nov. 11	14.50	Jan. 4	16.50
Nov. 20	14.25	Jan. 13	16.00
Nov. 24	14.00	1957	
Dec. 22	14.25	May 9	15.50
Dec. 29	14.50	May 16	15.00
Dec. 31	14.75	June 11	14.00
1953		Oct. 14	13.50
Jan. 7	14.50	Dec. 2	13.00
Jan. 12	14.00	1958	
Feb. 2	13.50	Apr. 1	12.00
Mar. 4	13.00	May 14	11.50
Mar. 10	13.50	June 2	11.50
Apr. 7	13.00	June 3	11.00
Apr. 16	12.50	June 18	11.50
Apr. 21	12.00	July 1	11.00
Apr. 29	12.50	Aug. 13	10.75
May 18	12.75	Sept. 17	11.00
May 19	13.00	Sept. 30	11.50
May 26	13.15	Oct. 2	12.00
June 11	13.50	Oct. 8	12.50
July 20	13.75	Oct. 14	13.00

**OPS Ceiling.

Antimonial Lead Stocks at Primary Refineries

(A.B.M.S.)

		(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)			
End of.	1955	1956	1957	1958	
Jan.	14,902	8,389	10,487	12,689	
Feb.	12,204	9,095	10,220	12,309	
Mar.	12,385	10,289	9,794	12,144	
Apr.	11,740	10,690	9,391	12,468	
May	11,055	10,902	9,799	13,154	
June	10,233	9,452	9,503	12,856	
July	9,779	10,924	8,661	10,487	
Aug.	7,252	10,074	9,553	10,889	
Sept.	7,461	11,181	10,215	11,004	
Oct.	8,085	11,382	11,581	12,050	
Nov.	9,263	11,832	11,119		
Dec.	9,893	11,746	11,857		

Antimonial Lead Production by Primary Refineries

(A.B.M.S.)

		(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)			
End of.	1955	1956	1957	1958	
Jan.	4,529	5,045	5,113	3,743	
Feb.	4,777	5,888	5,468	3,657	
Mar.	6,202	5,526	5,091	3,527	
Apr.	5,343	5,818	6,183	3,655	
May	4,737	5,405	6,978	4,827	
June	4,792	4,456	4,466	3,992	
July	1,153	3,853	5,372	2,775	
Aug.	2,946	5,343	7,967	5,244	
Sept.	6,650	6,709	7,574	4,761	
Oct.	8,016	5,378	6,148	5,849	
Nov.	7,985	6,993	3,791		
Dec.	6,907	5,766	3,290		

Total 64,037 66,180 67,541

Lead Imports and Exports By Principal Countries

(A. B. M. S.)

Reported in pigs, bars, etc.; metric tons except where otherwise noted.

	IMPORTS		
	July	Aug.	Sept.
U. S.† (s.t.)	21,020	23,945	...
Denmark	2,133	2,279	2,374
France	4,643	3,799	4,188
Germany, W.††	5,021	...	...
Italy‡	651	...	...
Netherlands	3,147	1,666	3,950
Norway	1,121	956	...
Sweden	1,045	1,147	...
Switzerland	2,124	1,399	971
U. K. (l.t.)	10,189	17,848	19,636
India* (l.t.)	1,404	1,341	...

	EXPORTS		
	July	Aug.	Sept.
U. S.† (s.t.)	67	132	...
Canada (s.t.)	12,629	7,231	5,125
Denmark	625	1,096	1,187
France	1,980	863	1,474
Germany, W.††	1,533	...	...
Netherlands	208	162	549
Sweden	2,370	1,572	...
Switzerland	...	6	...
Northern	...	...	...
Rhodesia* (l.t.)	1,409	1,066	...

† Refined.
†† Includes scrap.
‡ Includes lead alloys.
* British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics.

French Lead Imports

(A.B.M.S.)

(In metric tons)

	1958		
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Ore (gross weight)	8,070	4,773	8,229
Algeria	470	...	...
Morocco	6,500	4,773	7,275
Fr. Eq. Africa	1,100	...	954
Pig lead	3,799	4,188	5,902
Algeria	1	52	4
Morocco	2,821	1,808	2,307
Tunisia	920	2,328	2,871
Australia	...	...	662
Other countries	57	...	58
Antimonial lead	3	8	3

U. K. Lead Imports

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)

	1958		
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
(Gross Weight)			
Lead and lead alloys	17,848	19,636	6,689
Australia	11,556	13,931	3,540
Canada	4,168	2,530	1,425
Belgium	350	1,050	316
Peru	1,774	150	...
Other countries	...	1,925	1,408

**IT PAYS
to
ADVERTISE
in the
DAILY METAL REPORTER**

U. S. Lead Consumption

(Bureau of Mines — In Short Tons)

Metal Products:	1958		
	Jan.-Sept.	Aug.	Sept.
Ammunition	29,961	2,710	3,716
Bearing metals	13,516	1,406	1,772
Brass and bronze	13,675	1,644	1,759
Cable covering	55,990	6,866	6,515
Calking lead	48,878	5,477	5,620
Casting metals	5,675	515	651
Collapse tubes	5,763	596	636
Foil	3,388	602	579
Pipes, traps and bends	16,159	1,587	2,504
Sheet lead	17,400	2,114	2,079
Solder	42,952	5,258	5,236
Storage battery grids, posts, etc.	111,018	13,691	15,175
Storage battery oxides	109,469	12,251	14,675
Terne metal	1,162	22	261
Type metal	19,636	2,183	2,314
Total	494,622	56,923	63,492

Pigments:	1958		
	Jan.-Sept.	Aug.	Sept.
White lead	8,893	1,538	1,218
Red lead and litharge	45,471	5,411	6,524
Pigment colors	8,759	1,255	1,130
Other*	3,113	527	423
Total	66,246	8,731	9,295

Chemicals:	1958		
	Jan.-Sept.	Aug.	Sept.
Tetraethyl lead	118,927	12,849	12,611
Misc. chemicals	1,972	239	177
Total	120,899	13,088	12,788

Miscellaneous Uses:	1958		
	Jan.-Sept.	Aug.	Sept.
Annealing	3,142	408	480
Galvanizing	715	90	98
Lead plating	101	14	5
Weights and ballast	4,647	593	616
Total	8,605	1,105	1,199

Other Uses:	1958		
	Jan.-Sept.	Aug.	Sept.
Unclassified	11,268	1,137	1,406
Total reported†	701,640	78,983	88,180

Estimated unreported consumption	1958		
	Jan.-Sept.	Aug.	Sept.
	18,000	2,000	2,000
Grand total‡	719,640	80,983	90,280

Daily average§	1958		
	Jan.-Sept.	Aug.	Sept.
	2,636	2,678	3,007

* Includes lead content of leaded zinc oxide production.
† Revised.

‡ Includes lead content of scrap used directly in fabricated products.

§ Based on number of days in month without adjustment for Sundays and holidays.

Consumers' Lead Stocks, Receipts and Consumption

(Bureau of Mines — In Short Tons)

	Stocks Aug. 31, 1958	Net Receipts in Sept.	Consumed in Sept.	Stocks Sept. 30, 1958
Soft lead	*65,199	59,725	58,281	66,643
Antimonial lead	27,455	26,457	21,948	31,964
Lead in alloys	7,002	2,528	3,089	6,441
Lead in copper-base scrap	1,701	1,309	1,366	1,644
Total	*101,357	90,019	†84,684	106,692

* Revised.
† Excludes 3,095 tons of lead which went directly from scrap to fabricated products and 401 tons of lead contained in leaded zinc oxide production.

Consumption of Lead by Class of Product

(Bureau of Mines — In Short Tons)

	SEPTEMBER			
	Soft lead	Antimonial lead	Lead in alloys	Lead in copper-base scrap
Metal products	34,592	21,408	3,074	1,366
Pigments	8,894	10	...	...
Chemicals	12,788	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	769	430	...	...
Unclassified	1,248	100	15	...
Total	58,281	21,948	3,089	1,366

† Excludes 3,095 tons of lead which went directly from scrap to fabricated products and 401 tons of lead contained in leaded zinc oxide production.

U. K. Lead Consumption

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 pounds)

	1958		
	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	31,012	29,657	29,607
Feb.	30,125	29,219	27,855
Mar.	30,099	29,144	29,713
Apr.	28,186	27,246	26,230
May	29,752	31,574	28,839
June	31,501	28,607	28,624
July	26,963	27,604	27,201
Aug.	25,077	24,756	21,726
Sept.	30,274	29,519	28,829
Oct.	32,057	32,486	...
Nov.	32,036	31,060	...
Dec.	25,963	26,530	...
Total	353,045	347,699	...

American Antimony

Monthly Average Prices

In bulk, f.o.b. Laredo

(Cents per lb. in ton lots)

	1958			
	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	28.50	33.00	33.00	33.00
Feb.	28.50	33.00	33.00	30.818
Mar.	28.50	33.00	33.00	29.00
Apr.	28.50	33.00	33.00	29.00
May	28.50	33.00	33.00	29.00
June	28.50	33.00	33.00	29.00
July	28.50	33.00	33.00	29.00
Aug.	30.66	33.00	33.00	29.00
Sept.	33.00	33.00	33.00	29.00
Oct.	33.00	33.00	33.00	29.00
Nov.	33.00	33.00	33.00	29.00
Dec.	33.00	33.00	33.00	...
Aver.	30.18	33.00	33.00	...

Domestic Zinc Statistics

American Zinc Institute

Commencing with January, 1948, all regularly operating U. S. primary and secondary smelters are included in this report. Production from foreign ores also is included.

(Tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	Stock Begin- ning	Pro- duction	Shipments				Stock at End	Daily Avg. Prod.
			Domes- tic	Export & Drawback	Gov't Acc't	Total		
1950 Total	94,221	910,354	849,246	18,189	128,256	995,691	8,884	2,494
1950 Mo. Avg.		75,863	70,770	1,516	10,688	82,974		
1951 Total	8,884	931,833	836,800	42,067	39,945	918,816	21,901	2,553
1951 Mo. Avg.		77,653	69,733	3,506	3,329	76,568		
1952 Total	21,901	961,430	803,343	56,202	36,626	896,171	87,160	2,627
1952 Mo. Avg.		80,119	66,945	4,633	3,052	74,681		
1953 Total	87,160	971,191	818,850	16,326	42,332	877,508	180,843	2,661
1953 Mo. Avg.		80,933	68,238	1,361	3,528	73,126		
1954 Total	180,843	868,242	787,922	27,929	108,957	924,808	124,277	2,379
1954 Mo. Avg.		72,353	65,560	2,327	9,080	77,067		
1955 Total	40,979	1,031,018	1,007,619	19,497	87,200	1,114,316	40,979	2,825
1955 Mo. Avg.		85,918	83,968	1,625	7,267	92,860		
1956								
August	102,775	89,549	70,707	1,235	16,075	88,017	104,307	2,889
September	104,307	90,235	73,142	934	18,301	92,377	102,165	3,008
October	102,165	93,493	84,991	465	21,392	106,848	88,810	3,016
November	88,810	91,808	82,478	787	27,168	110,433	70,185	3,060
December	70,185	98,234	80,772	671	18,354	99,797	68,622	3,169
1956 Total		1,062,954	869,270	9,027	167,014	1,035,311	68,622	2,904
1956 Mo. Avg.		88,850	72,439	752	13,985	86,276		
1957								
January	68,622	93,452	67,273	450	15,377	83,100	78,974	3,014
February	78,974	88,078	67,731	1,527	10,905	80,163	86,889	3,146
March	86,889	96,924	67,441	1,558	25,608	94,607	89,357	3,127
April	89,357	96,506	65,000	1,411	23,921	80,332	105,531	3,217
May	105,531	96,855	69,729	2,106	26,858	89,693	112,693	3,124
June	112,693	90,719	64,275	1,358	14,324	69,957	133,455	3,024
July	133,455	85,779	57,862	4,497	11,186	73,055	146,179	2,767
August	146,179	84,166	70,318	860	9,871	81,049	149,296	2,715
September	149,296	77,455	62,111	530	10,344	72,985	153,766	2,582
October	153,766	81,492	66,225	372	12,736	79,333	155,925	2,629
November	155,925	79,754	73,437	581	9,148	83,166	152,531	2,658
December	152,531	86,270	62,730	210	9,188	72,128	166,655	2,783
1957 Total		1,067,450	765,132	15,460	179,466	815,667		
1958								
January	166,655	82,343	58,211	641	9,805	68,657	180,346	2,656
February	180,346	86,354	49,072	446	9,993	59,511	189,189	2,441
March	189,189	72,274	48,948	111	8,763	57,822	203,641	2,331
April	203,641	70,214	46,598	159	5,927	52,684	221,171	2,340
May	221,171	71,018	51,390	129	.....	51,519	240,670	2,291
June	240,670	66,967	54,487	171	.....	54,658	252,979	2,232
July	252,979	65,119	60,312	55	.....	60,187	257,911	2,101
August	257,911	62,927	68,718	591	.....	69,309	251,529	2,030
September	251,529	63,705	76,905	213	.....	77,118	238,116	2,124
October	238,116	65,304	93,018	226	.....	93,224	210,176	2,107
November	210,176	65,174	83,394	212	.....	83,606	191,744	2,172

Prime Western Zinc Prices (East St. Louis, f.o.b.)

	(Cents per pound)			
	(In tons of 2,240 pounds)			
	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	11.50	13.46	13.50	10.00
Feb.	11.50	13.50	13.50	10.00
Mar.	11.50	13.50	13.50	10.00
Apr.	11.93	13.50	13.50	10.00
May	12.00	13.50	11.933	10.00
June	12.25	13.50	10.84	10.00
July	12.50	13.50	10.00	10.00
Aug.	12.50	13.50	10.00	10.00
Sept.	12.92	13.50	10.00	10.00
Oct.	13.02	13.50	10.00	10.865
Nov.	13.00	13.50	10.00	11.386
Dec.	13.00	13.50	10.00	
Aver.	12.305	13.497	11.40	

High Grade Zinc Prices

	(Delivered)			
	N. Y. Monthly Averages			
	(Cents per pound)			
	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	12.85	14.81	14.85	11.35
Feb.	12.85	14.85	14.85	11.35
Mar.	12.85	14.85	14.85	11.35
Apr.	13.28	14.85	14.85	11.084
May	13.35	14.85	13.283	11.00
June	13.60	14.85	12.19	11.00
July	13.85	14.85	11.35	11.00
Aug.	13.85	14.85	11.35	11.00
Sept.	14.31	14.85	11.35	11.00
Oct.	14.37	14.85	11.35	11.865
Nov.	14.35	14.85	11.35	12.386
Dec.	14.35	14.85	11.35	
Aver.	13.655	14.847	12.75	

U. S. Consumption of Slab Zinc

Bureau of Mines
By Industries (Short Tons)

	Galva- nizers	Die Casters	Brass products	Rolled zinc	Zinc oxide & other	Total
1950 Total	434,094	281,385	186,451	67,770	27,056	947,365
1951 Total	386,373	266,442	141,456	64,000	28,758	887,009
1952 Total	375,563	236,022	155,311	51,508	30,885	849,289
1953 Total	403,162	305,846	177,801	53,784	38,037	977,636
1954 Total	398,599	286,817	107,293	45,979	33,342	876,130
1955 Total	439,694	404,790	144,816	50,363	39,302	1,081,468
1956						
August	33,840	26,814	8,420	4,222	2,959	76,255
September	37,313	26,998	8,370	3,397	3,280	79,358
October	40,875	34,985	10,164	4,158	3,695	93,877
November	36,767	32,812	9,581	3,625	3,539	87,224
December	32,790	33,238	8,799	3,140	3,405	82,272
Total	421,218	352,451	122,395	45,382	36,251	988,097
1957						
January	34,337	37,517	10,800	3,502	3,434	90,490
February	31,686	32,520	9,156	3,284	3,206	80,752
March	30,747	30,946	8,860	3,553	3,378	78,384
April	30,631	29,166	9,491	4,001	3,300	77,489
May	30,537	28,423	9,563	3,389	3,097	75,909
June	29,907	27,688	8,710	3,613	2,646	73,464
July	26,067	26,116	6,361	2,698	2,981	65,123
August	27,885	29,237	9,755	3,686	3,099	74,562
September	28,651	31,051	9,588	2,911	1,590	75,976
October	32,940	35,499	10,952	3,385	1,783	87,898
November	28,025	31,396	10,024	2,843	1,255	76,595
December	24,383	27,927	7,854	2,679	1,427	67,421
Total	355,796	358,543	111,114	39,544	20,486	924,063
1958						
January	28,861	26,348	9,115	3,183	1,664	69,295
February	24,598	22,629	7,279	2,716	1,316	60,347
March	27,171	19,045	6,871	3,138	1,724	59,978
April	27,464	17,829	6,392	3,259	1,295	58,432
May	30,935	18,316	6,597	2,896	2,263	61,907
June	34,377	21,497	6,643	2,961	2,212	67,690
July	30,677	17,387	6,275	2,848	1,920	60,007
August	34,663	20,382	8,358	3,379	1,901	70,033
September	34,048	25,188	9,624	3,458	770	74,122

METALS, DECEMBER, 1958

U. K. Zinc Consumption

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

	(In Tons of 2,240 Pounds)		
	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	29,779	28,485	27,473
Feb.	29,568	26,276	24,551
Mar.	28,650	27,049	26,967
Apr.	25,348	24,247	24,984
May	27,922	29,589	24,579
June	26,650	25,202	25,587
July	23,826	25,934	23,794
Aug.	18,867	20,381	19,076
Sept.	25,470	27,792	26,747
Oct.	27,784	29,552	.....
Nov.	27,713	26,705	.....
Dec.	24,134	24,419	.....
Total	315,711	315,631	.....

Mine Production of Zinc in United States (U. S. Bureau of Mines)

	(In short tons)			
	Eastern States	Central States	Western States	Total U.S.*
1953				
Total	183,612	57,300	293,818	534,730
1954				
Total	166,487	63,100	234,942	464,539
1955				
Total	163,230	73,630	277,811	514,671
1956				
Total	175,310	61,080	301,253	537,643
1957				
May	17,066	1,744	28,314	47,123
June	16,981	2,655	25,664	45,940
July	15,391	2,679	24,602	42,672
Aug.	17,078	1,858	23,440	42,376
Sept.	14,111	187	20,481	34,779
Oct.	17,839	188	21,323	34,390
Nov.	14,874	180	19,213	34,967
Dec.	13,893	173	18,683	34,364
Total	196,877	29,506	290,151	520,128
1958				
Jan.	16,165	1,682	20,861	38,708
Feb.	13,652	1,365	18,528	33,545
Mar.	13,922	1,291	20,411	35,624
Apr.	15,719	1,311	22,375	39,405
May	15,580	1,314	18,940	35,834
June	14,931	1,490	16,650	32,971
July	13,427	—	15,985	29,442
Aug.	15,760	—	13,627	29,387
Sept.	14,857	—	15,279	29,865
Oct.	16,197	—	16,074	32,271

*Includes Alaskan output in some months.

Mine Production of Lead in United States (U. S. Bureau of Mines)

	(In short tons)			
	Eastern States	Central States	Western States	Total U.S.*
1953				
Ttl.	11,252	150,302	228,607	390,161
1954				
Ttl.	9,970	136,650	188,776	335,412
1955				
Ttl.	8,608	138,940	169,804	317,352
1956				
Ttl.	10,379	145,640	177,409	333,409
1957				
Ttl.	11,395	141,900	195,034	348,329
1958				
Apr.	1,053	12,695	17,167	30,915
May	988	11,107	17,760	29,855
June	648	10,569	15,500	26,717
July	532	11,430	15,032	26,994
Aug.	674	11,168	15,654	27,496
Sept.	744	9,935	14,087	24,766
Oct.	759	12,392	14,950	28,101
Nov.	619	10,170	12,519	23,308
Dec.	599	9,887	12,393	22,880
Ttl.	9,300	135,800	188,392	333,493
1958				
Jan.	675	12,513	12,613	25,801
Feb.	542	11,356	11,734	23,632
Mar.	526	4,633	13,148	18,307
Apr.	487	12,438	12,739	25,664
May	626	11,660	11,939	24,225
June	615	10,662	11,499	22,776
July	454	10,019	10,662	21,135
Aug.	447	8,859	9,512	18,818
Sept.	389	7,734	11,221	19,344
Oct.	517	9,290	11,467	21,274

Mine Production of Gold in United States (U. S. Bureau of Mines) (in fine ounces)

	Eastern States	Western States	Alaska*	Total
1955				
Ttl.	2,026	1,634,625	247,535	1,884,186
1956				
Ttl.	1,998	1,607,930	204,300	1,814,228
1957				
May	165	137,953	5,839	143,957
June	204	129,196	11,457	140,857
July	203	128,073	33,723	161,999
Aug.	192	126,219	37,933	164,344
Sept.	178	124,454	42,434	167,066
Oct.	183	136,248	38,585	175,016
Nov.	182	125,796	27,000	152,978
Dec.	181	123,250	6,790	130,221
Ttl.	2,174	1,556,450	210,000	1,768,624
1958				
Jan.	207	134,282	2,736	137,226
Feb.	147	116,392	59	116,598
Mar.	174	123,808	96	124,078
Apr.	192	124,705	906	125,615
May	203	124,490	557	125,520
June	182	122,277	8,484	130,943
July	38	116,775	29,735	146,528
Aug.	174	113,281	34,947	148,202
Sept.	156	128,613	38,960	167,459
Oct.	186	135,882	42,467	176,535

*Alaska totals based on mint and smelter receipts.

U. S. Silver Production* (A.B.M.S.)

	(In thousands of ounces; commercial bars, 0.999 fine, and other refined forms)		
	Dom.†	For.	Total
1953 Total	34,697	37,764	72,461
1954 Total	38,059	39,422	77,481
1955 Total	33,101	32,780	65,881
1956 Total	38,157	40,160	78,317
1957			
April	3,735	2,807	6,542
May	2,486	1,388	3,874
June	3,386	2,880	6,266
July	2,859	3,452	6,311
Aug.	2,500	2,558	5,058
Sept.	2,937	3,263	6,200
Oct.	3,334	3,419	6,753
Nov.	2,731	3,374	6,105
Dec.	3,029	2,872	5,901
Total	36,279	34,932	71,211
1958			
January	3,520	3,551	7,071
February	3,589	2,790	6,379
March	2,465	3,568	6,033
April	3,123	3,056	6,179
May	2,597	2,660	5,257
June	3,243	3,210	6,453
July	2,127	2,494	4,621
August	2,651	3,235	5,886
September	2,614	3,165	5,779
October	3,831	2,750	6,581

*The separation between silver of foreign and domestic origin on the basis of refined bars and other refined forms is only approximate.

†Includes purchases of crude silver by the U. S. Mint.

Mine Production of Recoverable Silver in United States (U. S. Bureau of Mines)

	(In Fine Ounces)				
	Eastern States	Missouri	Western States	Alaska*	Total
1955 Total	159,038	438,000	36,103,723	33,804	36,734,565
1956 Total	553,982	377,200	36,169,267	26,700	37,127,149
1957					
October	47,892	29,800	3,036,720	4,816	3,119,228
November	50,821	8,020	2,690,456	3,537	2,752,834
December	50,825	7,000	2,673,590	810	2,732,225
Total	610,386	240,000	37,018,950	26,000	37,895,336
1958					
January	45,358	17,400	2,939,634	324	3,002,716
February	38,608	16,000	2,788,072	5	2,842,685
March	38,134	5,500	2,834,641	10	2,878,285
April	38,308	17,800	2,807,664	57	2,863,829
May	41,840	22,870	2,746,539	60	2,811,309
June	3,637	21,300	2,775,606	138	2,800,681
July	7,723	21,840	2,503,013	680	2,533,256
August	8,819	19,970	2,836,937	1,369	2,417,095
September	5,783	17,180	2,621,537	1,693	2,646,193
October	5,653	20,600	2,749,976	5,331	2,781,560

*Alaska totals based on mint and smelter receipts.

Production of Primary Aluminum in the U. S. (U. S. Bureau of Mines)

	(In short tons)					
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	67,954	76,934	89,895	116,247	128,203	140,394
Feb.	62,740	72,374	92,649	110,483	116,236	132,763
Mar.	70,022	77,069	104,460	122,339	130,272	145,895
Apr.	67,701	76,880	102,071	120,434	126,394	144,726
May	67,720	80,803	105,464	125,138	131,128	150,800
June	67,454	77,476	104,152	120,758	127,634	145,726
July	72,698	78,368	109,285	126,161	132,669	151,624
Aug.	73,816	85,175	110,545	125,296	133,551	152,406
Sept.	69,429	76,882	109,333	120,332	130,606	132,316
Oct.	72,647	77,312	108,219	125,089	134,655	149,125
Nov.	72,246	74,639	105,636	121,252	133,689	145,081
Dec.	72,454	83,419	110,291	127,056	140,748	148,391
Ttl.	836,881	937,330	1,252,013	1,480,535	1,565,721	1,679,427

Average Silver Prices

	(Cents per fine ounce)		
	1955	1956	1957
Jan.	85.25	90.357	91.375
Feb.	85.25	90.90	91.375
Mar.	85.25	91.128	91.375
Apr.	87.08	90.875	91.375
May	88.928	90.75	91.307
June	89.71	90.46	90.456
July	90.49	90.14	90.31
Aug.	90.75	90.614	90.909
Sept.	90.795	90.75	90.602
Oct.	91.794	90.722	90.625
Nov.	91.46	91.375	90.382
Dec.	90.45	91.375	89.80
Aver.	89.116	90.79	90.824

Note — The averages are based on the price of refined bullion imported on or after August 31, 1943.

METALS, DECEMBER, 1958

U. S. Copper Imports

(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)

	(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)		
	July	Aug.	Sept.
Ore, matte & regulus (cont.)	7,024	3,908	4,477
Canada	1,398	60	211
Mexico	155	311	351
Cuba	36	942	2,150
Argentina	120	143	12
Bolivia	425	29	364
Chile	943	378	1,274
Peru	1,415	761	109
Philippines	2,398	...	1
U. of S. Africa	...	1,160	...
Australia	134	118	...
Other countries	...	6	5
Blister copper (content)	18,488	20,388	22,830
Mexico	1,499	1,159	3,984
Chile	12,096	17,976	14,041
Peru	872	...	1,796
Rhodesia & Nyasaland	1,252	695	647
U. of S. Africa	1,111	556	2,362
Australia	1,658	...	...
Other countries	...	2	...
Refined cathodes and shapes	7,871	3,443	5,120
Canada	3,388	2,241	3,970
Sweden	336	...	...
United Kingdom	92	2	...
Belgian Congo	1,772	1,200	1,150
Rhodesia & Nyasaland	2,283	...	...
Total Imports:			
Crude & refined	33,383	27,739	32,427
Old and scrap (content)	321	113	186
Composition metal (content)	...	2	...
Brass scrap and old (cu. cont.)	...	...	1,680

U. S. Zinc Imports

(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)

	(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)		
	July	Aug.	Sept.
Zinc ore (cont.)	34,915	26,312	31,222
Canada	13,941	10,345	12,042
Mexico	11,834	9,396	11,479
Cuba	...	17	26
Guatemala	...	1,013	...
Honduras	103	143	69
Bolivia	814	62	71
Colombia	...	5	...
Chile	...	3	361
Peru	7,311	4,890	6,262
U. of S. Africa	403	...	550
Australia	412	233	315
Philippines	1	19	3
Other countries	96	186	44
Zinc blocks, pigs, etc.	24,178	16,871	20,897
Canada	15,542	9,760	13,988
Mexico	4,088	2,106	2,151
Peru	1,103	149	50
Belgium	1,726	1,435	1,688
Germany (W.)	...	...	110
Italy	468	55	55
Norway	...	417	...
Yugoslavia	...	1,075	772
Belgian Congo	1,251	1,874	1,747
Rhodesia & Nyasaland	...	...	336
Total Imports:			
Zinc ore, blocks, pigs	59,093	43,183	52,119
Dross & skim.	42	48	51
Old and worn out	66	...	22

METALS, DECEMBER, 1958

U. S. Copper Exports

(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)

	(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)		
	July	Aug.	Sept.
Ore, conc., matte & other unref. (content)	1,329	973	412
Refined ingots, bars, etc.*	26,130	40,551	32,238
Canada	8	259	163
Argentina	1,113	2,632	427
Brazil	545	847	1,897
Austria	...	168	...
Belgium	219	383	784
Denmark	224	...	...
France	6,745	5,280	2,616
Germany (W.)	3,635	10,294	8,588
Italy	2,712	3,692	2,894
Netherlands	2,525	2,042	560
Norway	392	122	168
Portugal	...	...	1
Spain	...	...	66
Sweden	56	222	168
Switzerland	1,259	1,918	531
United Kingdom	5,815	10,770	12,629
Yugoslavia	...	1,120	...
India	84	...	26
Japan	792	684	55
Australia	...	112	112
Other countries	6	6	553
Total Exports:			
Crude & refined	27,459	41,524	32,650
Pipes and tubes	251	103	73
Plates and sheets	6	7	7
Rods, brush-copper, castings, rolls, segments (finished form) n.e.s.	147	281	514
Wire, bare	378	158	430
Building wire and cable	194	219	220
Weatherproof wire†	7	5	13
Insulated copper wire n.e.s.†	1,018	794	1,191

* Includes exports of refined copper resulting from scrap that was reprocessed on toll for account of the shipper.

† Gross weight; n.e.s., not elsewhere specified.

U. S. Copper Scrap Exports

(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)

	(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)		
	July	Aug.	Sept.
Copper scrap, unalloyed* (new and old)	2,504	1,488	1,579
Canada	19	21	19
Belgium	...	11	...
France	80	34	44
Germany (W.)	2,046	1,216	1,165
Italy	255	27	...
Netherlands	...	33	82
Spain	...	...	55
India	104	143	214
Other countries	...	3	...
Copper-base scrap, alloyed† (new and old)	1,657	1,803	2,781
Canada	5	5	...
Mexico	3	...	...
Belgium	22	50	...
France	99	160	396
Germany (W.)	783	875	612
Italy	236	314	398
Netherlands	16	6	116
Spain	73	...	343
India	35	11	17
Japan	353	377	818
Hong Kong	11	...	69
Other countries	21	5	12

* Ash, brass mill, clippings, dross, flue dust, residues, scale, skimmings, wire scrap.

† Copper-base alloys, including brass and bronze — Ashes, clippings for remanufacture, cupro-nickel scrap, cupro-nickel trimmings, nickel silver scrap, phosphor bronze, phosphor copper, skimmings, turnings, round.

U. S. Lead Imports

(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)

	(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)		
	July	Aug.	Sept.
Ore, matte, etc. (content)	14,641	15,852	12,944
Canada	641	1,798	1,165
Greenland	...	2,585	...
Mexico	50	51	146
Guatemala	341	413	216
Honduras	130	355	157
Argentina	25	21	...
Bolivia	2,371	2,208	775
Chile	...	84	...
Colombia	...	6	...
Peru	5,441	7,253	4,795
U. of S. Africa	3,206	...	4,250
Australia	2,348	790	1,306
Philippines	54	238	122
Other countries	34	50	12
Base bullion (content)	...	...	5
Other countries	...	...	5
Pigs and bars	21,020	23,945	40,822
Canada	3,865	4,560	6,638
Mexico	6,685	7,445	22,247
Peru	3,526	2,472	3,674
Belgium	55	...	...
Denmark	8	...	9
Germany (W.)	55	...	...
Spain	55	1,102	1,323
Yugoslavia	2,502	1,380	6,283
Morocco	...	555	...
Australia	4,269	6,431	1,648

Total Imports:

Ore, base bullion, refined	35,661	39,797	53,771
Lead scrap, dross, etc. (cont.)	185	228	248
Antimonial lead & typemetal	400	372	310
Lead content thereof	363	323	302

U. S. Zinc Exports

(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)

	(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)		
	July	Aug.	Sept.
Slabs, blocks, etc.	1	16	10
Other countries	1	16	10
Total Exports:			
Ore, conc., slabs, blocks	1	16	10
Scrap, ashes, dross and skimmings	499	696	619
Battery shells and parts, un-assembled	10	...	15
Rolled in sheets, plates & strips & die castings	340	177	320
Zinc and zinc alloys in crude and semifabricated forms	47	79	50
Zinc oxide	82	260	271

Comparative Metal Prices

	Av. 1939	Av. 1946	1958
Copper, domestic	11.20	14.875	28.75
Electro., Del Valley	...	...	29.00
Lead (N. Y.)	5.05	8.25	13.00
P. W. Zinc (E. St. Louis, l.o.b.)	5.05	5.05	11.50
New York, del.	...	...	12.00
Tin, Spot Straits, N. Y.	...	...	99.00
Aluminum ingot 99 1/2% + 20.00	...	...	26.80
Antimony (R.M.M. brand, l.o.b. Laredo)	12.36	14.50	29.00

World Production of Copper

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

(In Tons of 2,000 Pounds)

	United States	Canada	Mexico (crude)	Chile	Peru	Fed. Rep. of Germany	Norway	United Kingdom	Yugo-slovakia	India	Japan	Turkey	Australia	Northern Rhodesia	Union of South Africa
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)
1953 Total	863,721	389,984	59,680	372,814	29,223	258,259	14,285	152,858	23,394	8,274	117,371	27,737	42,241	286,877	43,183
1954 Total	1,036,702	326,599	61,583	447,288	35,478	286,905	14,876	138,271	31,151	8,432	124,908	26,313	41,935	350,302	47,176
1955 Total	1,133,134	356,251	69,918	506,251	35,005	279,461	16,487	127,365	32,890	8,827	139,062	27,101	55,711	435,186	47,914
1956 Total	95,893	26,841	5,107	40,262	4,987	21,816	1,455	7,991	3,272	787	13,930	2,017	3,021	37,874	3,830
1957 Total	86,141	26,349	5,961	40,351	5,839	24,170	1,418	11,492	3,066	774	14,583	961	5,450	31,450	3,305
1958 Total	89,690	30,025	5,144	36,744	4,005	24,709	1,649	9,926	3,461	718	14,667	1,757	5,639	29,212	4,356
1959 Total	87,270	30,220	4,960	32,822	4,270	24,654	1,725	12,237	3,906	757	14,448	3,308	5,072	42,871	3,964
1960 Total	93,078	31,334	6,140	43,096	3,000	23,955	1,581	10,368	3,025	999	13,311	1,850	4,778	43,123	4,000
1961 Total	90,045	35,823	5,778	42,995	3,227	23,127	1,464	9,606	3,080	775	13,166	1,862	4,627	44,013	5,134
1962 Total	96,285	35,593	5,446	43,765	4,786	21,786	1,424	9,607	3,207	810	13,038	2,114	4,388	42,459	4,872
1963 Total	1,115,483	360,745	42,905	461,411	255,710	17,265	121,799	37,186	9,298	143,654	27,101	55,633	499,418	47,828	47,828
1964 Total	94,735	32,841	5,272	41,578	3,990	23,790	1,564	7,909	3,000	348	12,345	2,091	4,334	42,996	4,285
1965 Total	87,130	30,839	4,849	39,648	3,235	21,792	1,340	11,495	3,054	756	10,806	1,509	4,045	36,364	4,708
1966 Total	90,336	34,190	5,954	40,205	3,497	25,161	1,589	9,559	6,023	821	10,195	2,580	5,555	44,847	4,731
1967 Total	86,123	32,635	6,101	16,115	4,010	23,286	1,463	9,884	3,149	788	8,515	2,942	6,220	41,396	4,413
1968 Total	89,628	32,471	6,141	25,264	3,481	24,543	1,636	7,995	2,957	786	9,806	2,574	6,229	41,615	4,488
1969 Total	71,092	32,418	5,954	34,811	3,405	23,128	1,674	7,414	3,102	769	10,617	1,810	6,819	44,447	4,013
1970 Total	64,444	31,131	5,995	40,495	3,780	24,418	1,610	9,091	3,245	801	10,762	...	6,139	44,010	3,324
1971 Total	67,917	50,867	6,340	45,211	3,646	26,409	1,855	3,451	...	786	11,053	...	6,220	42,000	4,974
1972 Total	79,541	27,546	6,294	...	3,637	24,649	...	12,027	...	792	12,583	...	...	17,291	...
1973 Total	92,140	...	5,380	...	2,950	...	...	...	...	...	13,396	...	...	...	...

(a) Reported by Copper Institute. Crude, "recoverable contents of mine production or smelter production or shipments, and custom intake." Does not include intake of scrap nor of imported ore except that received from Cuba and Philippines. (b) Blister copper plus recoverable copper in concentrates, matte, etc., exported. (c) Crude copper, i. e., copper content of blister or converter copper as originally produced in the several countries, although some of it may be refined at home; e. g., in Rhodesia. (d) Blister and/or refined. (e) Refined. There are quantities of scrap included in the electrolytic production in addition to that reported, tonnage of which is not obtainable. (f) Smelter production. (g) Refinery production from imported blister only. (h) British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics. * Refined.

World Production of Refined Lead

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

(In Tons of 2,000 Pounds)

	United States	Canada	Mexico	Peru	Belgium	France	Fed. Rep. of Germany	Italy	Spain	Yugo-slovakia	Japan	Australia (a)	French Morocco	Tunisia	Rhodesia	Total
1953 Total	588,883	168,854	235,075	66,539	84,162	60,887	164,977	40,736	53,799	78,033	25,513	241,419	29,970	30,397	12,891	1,813,773
1954 Total	561,613	168,979	231,595	63,785	79,260	71,033	162,773	11,150	62,475	72,555	37,612	260,424	29,417	30,915	16,800	1,877,641
1955 Total	547,153	148,811	221,138	67,303	91,241	73,251	162,508	46,806	67,509	83,347	40,912	254,358	28,870	28,620	17,976	1,893,185
1956 Total	613,293	147,865	213,524	61,917	111,479	73,251	178,713	42,780	64,824	83,507	51,019	256,300	30,993	26,623	17,024	1,984,344
1957 Total	48,203	12,406	8,324	6,083	9,722	7,809	13,802	3,537	4,932	6,775	4,829	21,947	2,392	1,997	1,456	156,657
1958 Total	47,100	12,099	15,831	6,768	8,083	7,396	16,315	4,000	5,893	6,687	4,786	22,242	3,113	2,270	1,456	164,802
1959 Total	48,191	12,568	26,341	7,258	7,961	7,443	15,403	2,869	6,124	7,691	4,786	23,548	2,477	1,903	1,456	172,747
1960 Total	50,436	11,288	20,151	6,553	8,053	7,768	15,938	4,173	5,866	6,356	5,366	24,200	2,463	1,821	1,456	174,013
1961 Total	52,041	10,302	18,627	6,323	9,615	7,874	17,643	3,491	6,582	7,409	5,297	19,639	2,733	2,512	1,456	171,334
1962 Total	48,771	12,125	19,491	6,374	9,257	8,396	16,703	4,063	4,840	7,373	5,678	24,987	2,806	2,598	1,456	177,739
1963 Total	50,500	12,504	19,465	6,951	8,191	7,512	17,216	4,231	4,640	7,846	5,785	24,095	4,173	3,123	1,568	180,412
1964 Total	604,533	142,935	218,266	55,971	...	94,609	195,136	42,386	61,332	85,313	59,670	261,035	34,441	27,069	12,364	2,052,431
1965 Total	47,665	12,672	20,144	6,188	8,375	7,501	18,017	4,013	5,297	6,042	4,974	25,518	3,323	1,785	1,232	173,922
1966 Total	47,133	11,432	18,341	5,306	8,347	7,959	15,939	4,433	5,337	7,452	4,352	23,628	3,326	2,781	1,176	167,791
1967 Total	43,441	12,837	18,455	6,899	8,773	7,890	16,548	4,597	6,392	8,600	4,335	26,359	3,375	2,174	1,204	171,654
1968 Total	40,984	11,785	21,099	5,626	8,917	8,858	15,144	4,652	6,281	7,021	3,481	19,876	2,338	2,394	1,204	160,946
1969 Total	47,487	12,212	21,005	5,421	9,058	8,339	16,327	2,402	6,944	7,482	3,541	25,035	3,532	2,978	1,204	174,255
1970 Total	44,636	12,706	17,846	6,255	8,264	7,977	15,194	3,677	6,403	6,469	3,461	22,979	2,906	3,127	1,232	164,785
1971 Total	38,827	7,175	18,315	6,880	8,548	8,319	11,229	4,581	6,327	6,872	3,567	21,563	2,767	568	1,232	147,624
1972 Total	39,250	6,940	17,991	6,100	7,495	15	13,343	4,584	6,913	...	3,590	19,942	2,584	2,756	1,176	...
1973 Total	43,269	...	16,256	5,192	8,498	8,202	15,700	4,367	5,692	...	3,613	...	2,184	2,122	1,120	...
1974 Total	45,467	...	11,968	5,074	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,176	...

(a) Production credited to Australia includes lead refined in England from Australian base bullion.

World Production of Slab Zinc

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

(In Tons of 2,000 Pounds)

	United States	Can.	Mexico	Peru	Belgium	France	Fed. Rep. of Germany	Great Britain	Italy	Netherlands	Norway	Spain	Yugo-slovakia	Japan	Australia (a)	Rhodesia (b)	Total
1953 Total	971,191	247,797	59,589	9,819	218,215	89,218	183,489	81,486	45,730	37,721	42,546	24,152	16,937	84,533	101,003	28,379	2,228,917
1954 Total	888,242	218,910	60,477	16,982	234,896	122,248	184,908	90,937	74,356	23,686	48,768	25,109	15,040	112,292	117,046	29,736	2,248,591
1955 Total	1,031,018	257,008	61,879	18,943	233,623	123,623	197,024	90,917	77,761	31,203	49,724	26,244	15,175	122,965	113,221	31,248	2,534,457
1956 Total	1,062,954	255,601	62,136	10,428	251,906	124,105	204,961	90,784	80,407	32,123	53,170	25,224	15,434	153,821	117,445	32,396	2,630,383
1957 Total	96,506	20,504	5,129	2,380	22,263	12,112	16,903	6,802	7,174	2,647	4,252	2,009	2,561	9,546	10,037	2,744	...
1958 Total	96,855	20,565	5,219	2,650	23,119	17,700	17,108	7,345	7,089	2,881	4,468	1,836	2,748	14,213	10,336	2,800	238,011
1959 Total	90,719	19,929	5,011	2,701	21,695	12,498	16,521	6,829	7,110	2,646	4,473	1,753	2,639	13,875	8,355	2,800	225,611
1960 Total	85,779	20,062	5,263	3,078	20,176	12,511	16,615	7,236	7,178	2,629	4,690	2,049	2,752	14,245	12,299	2,856	225,017
1961 Total	84,166	20,305	5,144	3,233	19,391	12,387	16,617	7,272	7,029	2,641	4,378	2,143	2,740	14,008	10,675	2,856	220,388
1962 Total	77,455	20,247	5,090	3,000	20,129	10,631	16,389	7,100	6,954	2,698	4,476	1,911	2,745	13,753	10,300	2,800	211,477
1963 Total	81,490	20,890	5,351	2,814	21,660	12,305	16,880	7,292	6,133	2,681	4,419	2,011	2,011	14,215	10,829	2,856	221,800
1964 Total	79,754	20,933	5,227	3,014	21,660	11,894	16,806	7,036	6,922	2,763	4,399	2,164	2,164	12,905	10,521	2,772	215,399
1965 Total	86,270	21,829	5,441	3,333	22,274	12,413	17,684	7,483	6,596	2,742	4,483	2,789	2,189	13,838	10,895	2,828	230,624
1966 Total	1,574,500	247,356	62,354	35,772	259,701	148,455	202,627	85,348	81,179	32,786	52,787	24,279	30,256	152,145	123,587	33,040	2,692,833
1967 Total	82,343	21,801	5,561	3,271	22,382	12,795	17,187	7,179	4,911	2,654	4,134	2,209	2,943	13,126	10,816	2,828	221,112
1968 Total	68,354	19,743	4,985	2,669	22,026	12,028	15,562	6,599	5,275	2,659	4,030	1,975	2,797	12,072	9,642	2,576	199,114
1969 Total	72,274	22,314	5,620	2,782	21,453	13,786	16,743	7,584	6,549	2,709	3,851	2,045	3,013	13,217	10,707	2,856	214,049
1970 Total	70,214	20,989	5,289	2,597	20,886	14,985	16,593	8,018	6,922	2,589	3,850	2,207	2,853	9,305	10,424	2,772	204,6

U. K. Virgin Copper Stocks

(In long tons)

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

At start of:	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	76,197	59,614	91,477
Feb.	79,377	59,203	82,483
Mar.	71,634	62,120	89,147
Apr.	73,776	61,779	94,330
May	76,481	71,101	88,582
June	71,713	61,991	88,913
July	76,188	64,121	81,851
Aug.	68,197	81,146	84,756
Sept.	72,069	98,595	89,899
Oct.	62,327	100,815	85,092
Nov.	58,893	90,877	....
Dec.	55,838	81,657	....

U. K. Refined Lead Stocks

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In long tons)

At start of:	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	40,987	39,420	51,295
Feb.	34,326	41,433	49,134
Mar.	29,693	36,900	47,738
Apr.	33,974	34,877	40,547
May	29,479	44,933	37,509
June	30,537	40,804	34,608
July	37,088	42,148	40,518
Aug.	35,432	48,275	37,148
Sept.	35,793	51,435	43,758
Oct.	39,391	45,301	48,856
Nov.	32,662	50,371	....
Dec.	32,025	48,065	....

U. K. Stocks of Zinc

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)

Virgin Zinc Zinc Conc.

At start of:	1957	1958	1957	1958
Jan.	44,816	44,926	53,274	79,349
Feb.	40,501	43,308	63,366	82,125
Mar.	38,927	46,662	59,957	87,721
Apr.	41,260	46,608	55,698	84,631
May	37,540	47,251	52,871	80,964
June	36,000	50,539	49,646	74,470
July	37,384	49,613	55,900	71,553
Aug.	35,561	48,497	52,588	70,105
Sept.	44,207	49,590	59,028	63,909
Oct.	41,255	45,784	65,347	57,376
Nov.	42,095	....	67,828	....
Dec.	41,895	....	73,331	....

U. K. Copper Exports

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
(Gross Weight)			
Copper unwrought—			
ingots, blocks,			
slabs, bars, etc.	6,156	4,980	6,468
Plates, sheets,			
rods, etc.	1,623	1,284	2,423
Wire (including			
uninsulated			
electric wire) ..	6,536	9,808	9,934
Tubes	864	1,298	1,472
Other copper,			
worked (incl.			
pipe fittings) ..	77	71	112
Total	15,256	17,441	20,409

METALS, DECEMBER, 1958

Copper Consumption in United Kingdom

British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics

(In tons of 2,240 pounds)

	Unalloyed	Alloyed*	Total	Virgin	Scrap
1955 Total	377,576	281,953	659,529	496,467	163,062
1956 Total	388,167	251,312	639,479	500,794	138,685
1957					
May	36,721	21,395	58,116	44,740	13,376
June	32,922	18,332	51,254	39,756	11,498
July	32,049	19,388	51,437	38,441	12,996
August	24,606	14,834	39,440	30,583	8,857
September	35,404	19,666	55,070	43,883	11,187
October	38,044	22,004	60,048	49,638	10,410
November	35,102	20,506	55,608	44,144	11,464
December	30,043	18,591	48,634	38,104	10,530
Total	407,326	234,158	641,484	507,493	133,991
1958					
January	35,799	20,816	56,615	46,437	10,178
February	32,207	19,352	51,559	37,907	13,652
March	33,491	19,580	53,071	41,539	11,532
April	36,722	19,100	55,822	43,784	12,038
May	35,810	18,423	54,233	43,571	10,662
June	39,277	18,141	57,418	46,080	11,338
July	36,743	17,091	53,834	42,373	11,461
August	28,416	13,756	42,172	33,073	9,108
September	42,813	18,596	61,409	52,018	9,390

* Includes copper sulphate effective October, 1954.

U. K. Zinc Imports

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
(Gross Weight)			
Zinc ore			
and conc.	270	....	5,964
Zinc conc.*	28	974	N.A.
Australia .....	....	209	....
Burma	28	765	....
Zinc and			
zinc alloys	9,572	8,796	10,322
Rhodesia-			
Nyasaland	225	300	175
Australia .....	....	....	1,076
Canada	5,480	4,682	4,821
Belgium	479	667	1,157
Germany (W.) ..	2	2	....
Netherlands	6	....	....
Soviet Union ..	556	1,103	855
United States ..	79	12	106
Belgian Congo ..	1,000	....	1,000
Other countries	1,745	2,030	1,132

* British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics. The estimated zinc content is not the content of the gross weight as officially reported for any comparable period.

Zinc Imports and Exports By Principal Countries

(A. B. M. S.)

Reported in pigs, bars, etc.; metric tons except where otherwise noted.

	July	Aug.	Sept.
IMPORTS			
U. S. (s.t.)	24,178	16,871	....
Denmark	896	1,346	627
France	1,022	934	1,533
Germany, W.† ..	5,618	....	....
Italy	443	....	....
Netherlands	1,000	1,005	1,329
Sweden	1,149	2,778	....
Switzerland†	1,415	1,558	466
U. K. (l.t.)	10,932	9,572	8,796
India* (l.t.)	4,219	4,187	....
EXPORTS			
U. S. (s.t.)	1	16	....
Canada (s.t.) ..	27,393	15,906	8,670
Denmark	250	449	276
France	1	52	....
Germany, W.† ..	1,428	....	....
Italy	1,245	....	....
Netherlands	595	392	479
Norway	2,567	1,765	....
Switzerland†	353	361	852
U. K.† (l.t.)	1,027	574	744
Northern			
Rhodesia* (l.t.)	2,371	2,376	....

† Includes scrap.

‡ Includes manufactures

* British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics.

United Kingdom Tin Statistics

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

Tin Content of Tin in Ore

	Imports	Production*	Stock at end of period*	Imports	Production*	Consumption	Exports & Re-exports	Stock at end of period
1956 Total	26,571	1,044	2,393	2,226	26,434	22,232	8,371	3,176
1957								
August	2,305	47	2,665	483	2,740	1,368	671	6,320
September	4,291	70	4,070	527	2,260	1,836	431	6,308
October	2,177	98	3,303	784	2,899	1,947	528	6,045
November	5,275	78	2,837	4,082	3,881	1,615	481	10,591
December	4,187	83	3,872	3,125	3,403	1,420	236	15,815
Total	39,272	1,028	....	9,834	34,176	20,365	7,362	71,931
1958								
January	2,500	101	3,602	2,335	3,614	1,734	402	18,058
February	3,243	86	3,446	2,495	2,746	1,567	310	20,322
March	2,350	89	3,261	1,018	3,106	1,566	1,408	20,940
April	2,678	82	4,407	682	1,790	1,725	924	20,069
May	2,707	101	3,872	1,428	3,400	1,583	....	21,529
June	1,315	104	2,431	1,029	2,964	1,719	912	21,715
July	2,007	....	2,020	329	2,904	1,656	478	20,880
August	2,235	....	....	1,525	2,423	1,412	912	19,676
September	1,743	....	....	1,141	2,679	1,784	988	19,943

*As reported by International Tin Study Group. Production of Tin Metal includes production from imported scrap and residues refined on toll. Stocks exclude strategic stock but include official warehouse stocks.

Canada's Copper Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Refined Copper)				
(In Tons)				
1955	1956	1957	1958	
Jan. ..22,600	26,653	25,469	32,868	
Feb. ..21,455	26,229	21,861	28,668	
Mar. ..25,083	26,750	27,663	29,239	
Apr. ..24,077	26,617	27,398	30,635	
May ..23,840	27,626	29,086	32,471	
June ..21,890	27,122	24,093	32,418	
July ..21,185	27,250	27,195	31,131	
Aug. ..26,184	29,219	26,943	30,867	
Sept. ..24,752	27,950	24,633	21,546	
Oct. ..25,546	29,696	30,312	....
Nov. ..25,213	27,346	27,331	....
Dec. ..27,172	28,716	31,604	....
Year	288,987	331,174	323,588	....

Canada's Lead Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In Pigs)				
(In Tons)				
1955	1956	1957	1958	
Jan. ..5,500	4,888	8,946	4,752	
Feb. ..11,882	3,856	6,633	1,553	
Mar. ..10,318	4,007	7,044	9,497	
Apr. ..11,967	7,636	7,314	7,450	
May ..6,416	7,214	9,676	7,764	
June ..9,897	6,632	7,210	4,036	
July ..8,341	9,696	4,682	12,629	
Aug. ..4,884	4,713	6,416	7,232	
Sept. ..5,538	9,908	8,467	5,125	
Oct. ..8,053	9,072	7,761	....
Nov. ..4,622	9,227	6,175	....
Dec. ..5,286	2,734	4,217	....
Year	92,407	79,633	84,541	....

Canada's Silver Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In ores and concentrates)			
(Fine Ounces)			
1956	1957	1958	
Jan. 435,047	253,940	634,715	
Feb. 196,803	380,463	208,149	
Mar. 328,857	521,849	350,827	
Apr. 348,838	431,646	284,971	
May 447,710	523,228	376,082	
June 495,742	468,559	438,253	
July 686,209	844,545	529,770	
Aug. 1,080,301	811,530	279,511	
Sept. 481,042	861,857	583,570	
Oct. 731,099	432,000	....
Nov. 669,285	263,273	....
Dec. 1,023,481	186,569	....
Year	6,924,414	5,979,459	....

Canada's Copper Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Ingots, bars, slabs and billets)				
(In Tons)				
1955	1956	1957	1958	
Jan. ..11,078	15,981	20,582	26,883	
Feb. ..12,897	11,041	16,272	16,816	
Mar. ..12,423	12,276	14,720	18,662	
Apr. ..10,321	14,476	16,417	23,261	
May ..10,911	12,851	19,048	19,358	
June ..13,387	10,985	10,826	20,831	
July ..12,674	13,599	18,621	21,703	
Aug. ..13,219	14,710	21,980	15,881	
Sept. ..13,479	17,268	14,314	15,373	
Oct. ..14,208	13,896	13,110	....
Nov. ..14,545	19,130	16,622	....
Dec. ..14,057	18,630	16,282	....
Year	153,199	174,843	198,794	....

Canada's Zinc Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Refined Zinc)				
(In Tons)				
1955	1956	1957	1958	
Jan. ..22,028	21,696	20,340	21,801	
Feb. ..19,865	20,356	19,808	19,743	
Mar. ..22,215	22,010	21,941	22,314	
Apr. ..21,301	21,339	20,504	20,989	
May ..21,599	21,790	20,564	21,269	
June ..20,565	20,780	19,928	20,353	
July ..21,769	21,691	20,061	20,873	
Aug. ..22,029	21,354	20,305	21,152	
Sept. ..20,898	20,691	20,247	20,530	
Oct. ..22,206	21,412	20,892	....
Nov. ..21,398	20,470	20,933	....
Dec. ..21,135	22,012	21,828	....
Year	257,008	255,601	247,351	....

Canada's Silver Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In Ounces)			
1956	1957	1958	
Jan. 2,280,575	2,158,631	2,529,583	
Feb. 2,094,467	2,051,679	2,294,655	
Mar. 2,296,648	2,346,316	2,448,698	
Apr. 1,759,384	2,225,638	2,558,958	
May 2,463,374	2,111,185	2,650,665	
June 2,494,748	2,208,584	2,527,632	
July 2,267,271	2,383,390	2,385,687	
Aug. 2,315,312	2,592,468	2,884,154	
Sept. 2,517,451	2,382,121	2,856,304	
Oct. 2,379,162	2,817,358	....
Nov. 2,492,547	2,566,519	....
Dec. 2,357,202	2,537,984	....
Year	27,655,141	28,361,873	....

Canada's Lead Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Recoverable Lead)*				
(In Tons)				
1955	1956	1957	1958	
Jan. ..18,959	16,002	14,032	17,117	
Feb. ..15,018	14,344	15,170	14,908	
Mar. ..19,113	16,857	16,940	15,421	
Apr. ..17,889	11,573	14,275	15,644	
May ..16,808	15,446	14,591	15,131	
June ..17,800	18,145	16,431	15,645	
July ..16,650	15,841	14,377	14,076	
Aug. ..16,676	16,104	14,679	12,260	
Sept. ..15,972	15,760	15,869	15,401	
Oct. ..13,658	16,725	14,151	....
Nov. ..15,182	14,865	15,879	....
Dec. ..17,857	16,056	15,296	....
Year	201,583	188,971	181,690	....

* New base bullion from Canadian ores plus recoverable lead in ores or concentrates shipped for export.

Canada's Zinc Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Slabs in Tons)				
1955	1956	1957	1958	
Jan. ..22,181	15,550	19,304	17,349	
Feb. ..25,556	11,757	16,618	8,376	
Mar. ..20,178	8,822	14,923	19,636	
Apr. ..21,018	14,317	17,131	16,346	
May ..14,820	11,357	16,680	15,122	
June ..19,581	15,296	16,157	7,776	
July ..13,522	15,499	12,912	27,394	
Aug. ..16,581	13,070	20,520	15,906	
Sept. ..11,793	19,732	17,671	8,670	
Oct. ..19,836	20,792	16,735	....
Nov. ..14,164	21,411	17,225	....
Dec. ..14,607	16,125	16,131	....
Year	213,837	183,728	202,007	....

Canada's Nickel Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In Tons)				
	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan. . .	14,387	14,985	16,609	16,710
Feb. . .	13,375	14,997	15,027	15,896
Mar. . .	15,544	15,504	16,733	15,853
Apr. . .	15,011	14,431	15,347	15,163
May . . .	15,352	15,203	16,225	15,231
June . .	14,835	14,492	15,447	14,603
July . . .	14,530	15,125	15,878	12,851
Aug. . .	14,825	14,852	16,756	13,097
Sept. . .	13,734	14,530	15,604	11,786
Oct. . .	14,411	15,762	15,628	....
Nov. . .	14,290	15,062	14,587	....
Dec. . .	14,881	14,824	15,096	....
Year	175,173	178,767	188,962	....

METALS, DECEMBER, 1958

Canadian Copper Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

	(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)		
	1955 Aug.	1955 Sept.	Oct.
Ore, matte, regulus, etc. (content)	1,903	2,210	3,821
United States	103	980	97
Belgium	88	136	...
Germany (W.)	106	72	33
Norway	1,494	962	1,348
U. Kingdom	112	60	135
Japan . . . . .	...	...	2,208
Ingots, bars, billets, anodes	15,881	15,373	20,340
United States	2,729	3,834	4,977
Brazil	187	55	133
Belgium . . . . .	...	336	...
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	...	112	...
Denmark	168	56	...
France	1,681	1,120	2,144
Germany (W.)	868	1,092	1,091
Italy	252	504	543
Netherlands	392	308	28
Sweden	168	449	56
Switzerland . . . . .	...	56	84
U. Kingdom	7,462	6,988	9,982
India	1,808	330	1,214
Japan	110	110	...
Other countries	56	23	88
Total Exports:			
Crude and refined	17,784	17,583	24,161
Old and scrap	783	836	466
Rods, strips, sheet & tubing	1,081	1,003	1,647

Canadian Zinc Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

	(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)		
	1955 Aug.	1955 Sept.	Oct.
Ore (zinc content)	13,460	24,269	10,738
United States	9,674	12,455	10,738
Belgium	2,357	7,482	...
French	1,429	1,793	...
Germany (W.) . . . . .	...	1,693	...
Netherlands . . . . .	...	846	...
Slab zinc	15,906	8,670	22,810
United States	11,414	4,134	14,425
Brazil	104	...	554
Chile	11	...	22
Denmark	392	56	...
Germany (W.)	168	224	812
Netherlands	112	...	224
United Kingdom	2,980	4,256	6,548
Korea	325	...	142
Taiwan	400	...	33
Pakistan . . . . .	...	...	29
Other countries . . . . .	...	...	21
Total Exports:			
Ore and slabs	29,366	32,939	33,548
Zinc scrap			
dross, ashes	613	175	509
United States	219	51	73
Peru	10	...	...
Belgium	326	89	295
Japan	58	35	141

Canada's Nickel Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)
(Refined in oxides, matte, etc.)

	(In Tons)		
	1955	1957	1958
January	15,121	14,260	14,233
February	13,040	9,974	12,157
March	16,219	14,958	12,316
April	14,448	18,671	20,962
May	14,729	18,351	20,574
June	16,403	14,539	16,144
July	11,079	14,181	14,955
August	18,470	14,966	18,012
September	13,849	14,160	14,371
October	12,800	13,370	...
November	14,084	16,620	...
December	15,694	14,606	...
Year	176,836	178,656	

METALS, DECEMBER, 1958

Canadian Lead Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

	(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)		
	1955 Aug.	1955 Sept.	Oct.
Ore (lead content)	5,429	6,476	4,092
United States	724	1,475	3,266
Belgium	2,125	3,265	...
Germany (W.)	2,580	1,736	826
R refined lead	7,231	5,125	10,320
United States	4,764	3,388	6,429
Brazil	199	...	82
U. Kingdom	2,162	1,736	3,724
Japan . . . . .	...	...	33
Taiwan	106	...	51
Other countries . . . . .	...	1	1
Total Exports:			
Ore and refined	12,660	11,061	14,412
Lead scrap	124	49	40

Copper Imports and Exports By Principal Countries

(A. B. M. S.)

Reported in ingots, slabs, etc.; metric tons except where otherwise noted.

	IMPORTS		
	July	1958 Aug.	Sept.
U. S. (blist., s.t.)	18,488	20,388	...
(ore, etc., s.t.)	7,024	3,908	...
(ref., s.t.)	7,871	3,443	...
Denmark	104	357	517
France (crude) . . . . .	...	813	...
(refined)	16,410	16,931	18,068
Italy	8,211	...	...
Germany, W.	27,061	...	...
Netherlands	2,202	2,244	3,552
Norway	477	562	...
Sweden	1,620	4,623	...
Switzerland	2,996	3,165	2,577
U. K. (l.t.)	45,003	42,164	43,376
India (blister/-ref., l.t.)*	3,540	4,523	...
EXPORTS			
U. S. (ore and unref., s.t.)	1,329	973	...
(refined, s.t.)	26,130	40,551	...
Canada			
(refined, s.t.)	21,703	15,881	15,373
Finland†	501	380	...
Germany, W.	4,599	...	...
Norway	1,530	2,059	...
Sweden	1,620	1,364	...
U. K. (l.t.)	4,737	6,156	4,980
Turkey†	500	...	...
No. Rhodesia (ref. & blist., l.t.)*	37,867	35,367	28,514

† Includes alloys.

‡ Includes old.

* British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics.

French Copper Imports

(A.B.M.S.)

	(In metric tons)		
	1958 Aug.	1958 Sept.	Oct.
Crude copper for refining (blister, black and cement)	813	...	813
Belgian Congo	813	...	813
Refined	16,931	18,068	16,168
United States	4,775	6,317	6,750
Canada	2,088	538	2,199
Chile . . . . .	...	...	10
Belgium	4,053	5,356	4,237
Germany (W.)	244	140	386
Norway . . . . .	...	...	203
Sweden	640	304	155
U. Kingdom	178	136	66
Belgian Congo	2,357	3,101	1,848
Rhodesia-Nyasaland	2,596	2,176	314

French Zinc Imports

(A.B.M.S.)

	(In metric tons)		
	1958 Aug.	1958 Sept.	Oct.
Ore (gross weight)	27,257	20,437	49,407
Canada	2,698	...	3,000
Bolivia	3,026	...	...
Peru	1,532	2,315	...
Greece	4,009	1,341	...
Italy	2,247	2,045	4,807
Norway	658	381	353
Spain	5,510	856	8,736
Yugoslavia . . . . .	...	...	9,092
Algeria	2,449	4,304	13,493
Morocco	4,188	7,527	8,761
Tunisia	940	...	1,165
Belgian Congo . . . . .	...	1,668	...
Slabs, bars, blocks, etc.	934	1,533	2,181
Belgium	870	1,811	1,550
Germany (W.) . . . . .	...	...	390
Italy	41	142	81
Norway . . . . .	...	199	...
Algeria	23	11	10
Mexico . . . . .	...	...	150

French Metal Exports

(A.B.M.S.)

	(In metric tons)		
	1958 Aug.	1958 Sept.	Oct.
LEAD			
Ore (gross weight)	246	7	347
Pig lead	863	1,474	828
Germany (W.)	230	325	525
Switzerland	599	285	300
U. Kingdom . . . . .	...	813	...
Other countries	34	51	3
Antimonial lead	107	130	304
COPPER			
Crude copper for refining (blister, black and cement)	8	4	2
ZINC			
Slabs, bars, blocks, etc.	52	...	5

U. K. Copper Imports

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

	(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)		
	1958 Aug.	1958 Sept.	Oct.
(Gross Weight)			
Copper and copper alloys	42,164	43,376	41,289
U. of S. Africa . . . . .	...	...	2
Rhodesia-Nyasaland	17,040	18,833	19,571
Canada	6,910	8,823	6,740
Belgium	2	1	5
Germany (W.)	31	37	24
Norway	101	101	158
Sweden . . . . .	...	2	...
United States	8,664	11,841	9,218
Chile	8,577	3,150	5,150
Peru	100	150	150
Belgian Congo	250	250	250
Other countries	489	188	21
Of which:			
Electrolytic	31,536	33,936	26,762
Other refined	4,300	2,850	4,350
Blister or rough	6,008	6,398	9,769
Wrought and alloys	320	192	408
Total	42,164	43,376	41,289

Nonferrous Castings

MONTHLY SHIPMENTS, BY TYPE OF METAL (Bureau of Census — Thousands of Pounds)

	Alu- minum	Copper	Mag- nesium	Zinc	Lead Die
1953 Total	658,022	990,496	34,517	521,253	20,444
1954 Total	607,764	834,557	25,572	474,741	18,396
1955 Total	833,058	1,011,748	27,892	781,254	21,045
1956 Total	801,136	966,473	36,168	88,069	20,734
1957					
April	68,284	77,167	2,896	54,982	2,070
May	65,108	75,347	2,832	53,565	2,373
June	58,547	70,959	2,973	49,356	2,336
July	52,173	60,621	2,544	48,379	2,079
Aug.	55,735	71,233	2,315	49,829	2,165
Sept.	58,692	70,804	2,279	47,736	2,115
Oct.	64,140	81,836	2,192	62,332	2,481
Nov.	58,896	70,187	1,920	58,689	1,590
Dec.	53,102	65,708	1,533	49,597	1,399
Total	751,856	875,389	30,322	663,330	23,791
1958					
January	57,845	69,707	1,881	50,658	1,566
February	50,695	58,356	1,803	42,687	1,294
March	50,547	60,157	1,975	39,719	1,630
April	44,948	59,311	2,215	35,796	1,467
May	44,093	57,506	2,422	36,447	1,655
June	40,701	57,124	2,205	38,132	1,971
July	38,818	51,124	2,200	32,765	1,394
August	45,034	57,790	1,869	35,860	1,804
September	52,796	64,447	2,806	47,127	1,725

Copper Castings Shipments

BY TYPE OF CASTING

(Bureau of Census)

(Thousands of Pounds)

	Total	Sand	Permanent	Die	All Other
1951 Total	1,197,443	1,075,437	69,883	12,516	39,607
1952 Total	1,009,910	910,862	63,865	8,269	26,924
1953 Total	990,496	888,869	61,816	10,077	30,734
1954 Total	834,557	751,804	45,849	6,480	27,394
1955 Total	1,011,748	907,852	63,041	8,541	31,408
1956 Total	966,113	866,404	57,522	10,023	32,134
1957					
April	77,167	69,141	4,316	894	2,816
May	75,347	67,251	4,421	953	2,722
June	70,959	63,910	3,590	868	2,591
July	60,621	54,847	3,010	825	1,939
Aug.	71,233	64,953	3,278	799	2,203
Sept.	70,804	64,470	3,243	870	2,221
Oct.	81,836	74,391	3,693	1,057	2,695
Nov.	70,187	63,944	3,006	862	2,375
Dec.	65,708	59,606	3,046	888	2,168
Total	875,389	789,819	44,746	10,776	30,048
1958					
January	69,707	63,294	3,327	894	2,192
February	58,356	52,579	3,202	796	1,779
March	60,157	54,007	3,395	823	1,932
April	59,311	53,271	3,385	949	1,705
May	57,506	51,634	3,077	891	1,904
June	57,124	51,967	3,001	839	1,317
July	51,124	46,636	2,351	792	1,345
August	57,590	52,981	2,425	682	1,702
September	64,447	58,435	2,888	876	2,248

Nickel Averages

Electro, cathode sheets, 99.00%,
f.o.b. refinery, duty included
(Cents per pound)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	64.50	64.50	74.00	74.00
Feb.	64.50	64.50	74.00	74.00
Mar.	64.50	64.50	74.00	74.00
Apr.	64.50	64.50	74.00	74.00
May	64.50	64.50	74.00	74.00
June	64.50	64.50	74.00	74.00
July	64.50	64.50	74.00	74.00
Aug.	64.50	64.50	74.00	74.00
Sept.	64.50	64.50	74.00	74.00
Oct.	64.50	64.50	74.00	74.00
Nov.	64.50	64.50	74.00	74.00
Dec.	64.50	72.48	74.00	
Av.	64.50	65.165	74.00	

Platinum Averages

N. Y. MONTHLY QUOTATIONS
(Dollars per Troy Ounce)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	81.00	106.30	101.92	77.85
Feb.	78.16	104.34	98.59	74.82
Mar.	78.00	104.23	93.50	72.096
Apr.	77.94	103.92	93.45	70.72
May	77.50	105.23	92.865	67.34
June	78.33	106.50	92.02	66.18
July	81.78	108.50	90.265	64.35
Aug.	84.59	105.76	84.426	60.94
Sept.	91.96	105.50	84.00	59.60
Oct.	94.60	104.85	84.00	57.327
Nov.	103.11	104.50	83.80	56.41
Dec.	106.58	104.50	78.70	
Av.	86.12	105.18	89.79	

Spot Straits Tin

(Straits, Open Market, N. Y.)

Monthly Average Prices

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	87.268	105.036	101.511	92.94
Feb.	90.836	100.803	101.132	93.915
Mar.	91.161	100.786	99.643	94.452
Apr.	91.48	99.268	99.304	92.988
May	91.41	96.994	98.347	94.512
June	93.68	94.589	98.05	94.708
July	97.08	96.143	96.52	94.892
Aug.	96.521	99.049	94.261	94.988
Sept.	96.607	103.809	93.406	94.101
Oct.	96.20	106.023	91.838	96.523
Nov.	97.987	110.921	89.236	99.118
Dec.	108.02	104.268	92.35	
Aver.	94.85	101.475	96.301	

Prompt Tin Prices

(Straits, Open Market, N. Y.)

Monthly Average Prices

(Cents per Pound)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	87.628	104.768	101.347	92.653
Feb.	90.75	100.586	100.257	93.763
Mar.	91.065	100.524	99.476	94.363
Apr.	91.41	99.145	99.286	92.988
May	91.38	96.853	98.335	94.512
June	93.64	94.488	98.025	94.619
July	96.825	96.131	96.44	94.892
Aug.	96.456	98.924	94.159	94.976
Sept.	96.256	103.559	93.313	94.054
Oct.	96.075	105.716	91.848	96.455
Nov.	97.882	110.329	89.236	98.985
Dec.	107.75	104.00	92.34	
Aver.	94.73	101.252	93.672	

Quicksilver Averages

N. Y. Monthly Averages

Virgin, Dollars per 76-lb. Flask

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	324.68	277.88	256.00	224.35
Feb.	324.68	270.29	256.00	229.39
Mar.	322.61	261.40	256.00	232.096
Apr.	318.14	267.22	256.00	233.06
May	306.62	267.675	256.00	229.48
June	286.98	260.69	256.00	229.00
July	268.22	256.06	256.00	230.25
Aug.	255.18	256.00	252.20	240.27
Sept.	263.70	256.00	248.58	241.12
Oct.	279.02	255.92	234.48	235.94
Nov.	282.50	255.13	228.33	230.05
Dec.	282.27	256.00	226.50	
Aver.	292.90	261.71	248.51	

METALS, DECEMBER, 1958

Primary Aluminum Output, Shipments and Stocks

	(U. S. Department of Interior)				
	Stocks beginning of month short tons	Production short tons	Short tons	Sold or Used— Value f. o. b. plant	Stocks end of month short tons
1957					
July	192,856	142,041	155,531	77,905,184	179,366
August	179,366	143,449	129,839	65,509,199	192,976
September	192,976	129,278	147,169	75,823,527	175,085
October	175,085	133,759	125,430	67,292,495	183,414
November	183,414	135,024	146,333	78,858,676	172,105
December	172,105	140,036	140,996	70,850,564	171,145
Total	1,647,714	1,579,035			
1958					
January	171,142	139,910	134,983	\$69,837,103	176,069
February	176,069	121,980	118,608	61,426,895	179,441
March	179,441	134,019	123,461	63,341,320	189,999
April	189,999	124,999	127,608	63,222,858	187,390
May	187,390	126,357	130,160	62,816,641	183,557
June	183,557	115,326	130,787	63,091,679	168,096
July	168,096	118,541	134,083	64,726,335	152,554
August	152,554	125,416	132,765	64,611,494	145,205

Aluminum Wrought Products PRODUCERS' MONTHLY NET SHIPMENTS (Bureau of Census — Thousands of Pounds)

	Total	Plate, Sheet, & Strip	Rolled Structural Shapes, Rod, Bar & Wire	Extruded Shapes Tub, Blooms & Tubing	Powder, Flake, & Paste
1954 Total	2,088,489	1,165,090	357,229	518,070	46,255
1955 Total	2,805,500	1,542,368	365,391	812,311	35,854
1956 Total	2,870,101	1,577,601	398,602	782,398	28,017
1957					
February	206,397	109,786	30,330	58,296	1,927
March	229,786	120,077	34,365	66,400	2,190
April	238,212	126,755	34,805	68,284	2,572
May	249,012	130,047	35,680	74,364	2,670
June	227,388	117,103	32,847	69,411	2,630
July	249,047	130,624	39,342	71,339	3,120
August	223,786	117,796	30,918	66,829	3,224
September	215,564	122,787	21,735	63,421	2,802
October	230,913	121,654	23,075	69,554	2,104
November	186,974	114,618	31,501	64,197	1,716
December	177,520	96,078	21,363	54,672	1,480
Total	2,677,423	1,396,502	399,040	789,430	28,187
1958					
January	193,678	108,616	21,915	57,188	1,538
February	207,459	118,835	21,983	58,296	1,927
March	190,092	108,913	20,692	55,973	1,533
April	210,477	118,793	22,178	62,737	1,954
May	217,299	115,660	27,361	67,376	2,389
June	228,587	118,767	28,674	74,580	2,248
July	229,654	126,160	24,678	72,194	2,642
August	213,548	115,376	23,581	67,953	3,154

Aluminum Castings Shipments

(Bureau of Census)

BY TYPE OF CASTING

	Total (Thousands of Pounds)	Sand	Permanent	Die	All Other
1954 Total	609,066	155,738	213,968	232,726	6,800
1955 Total	833,058	171,757	298,115	354,804	8,282
1956 Total	801,036	171,763	245,421	376,108	7,736
1957					
May	65,108	12,705	20,708	31,602	...
June	58,547	11,585	17,180	29,700	...
July	52,173	10,447	16,322	25,339	...
August	55,735	10,966	18,398	26,319	...
September	58,692	11,367	17,820	24,900	...
October	64,140	11,570	20,543	31,936	...
November	58,898	10,411	18,611	29,793	...
December	53,102	9,302	16,724	26,978	...
1957 Total	751,656	144,121	232,326	369,086	...
1958					
January	57,845	10,724	18,082	28,937	...
February	50,695	9,601	15,456	25,579	...
March	50,547	9,311	15,255	25,918	...
April	44,948	9,531	13,369	21,956	...
May	44,093	9,312	13,648	21,091	...
June	40,701	8,644	13,679	18,292	...
July	38,818	8,658	12,342	17,714	...
August	45,034	9,034	14,426	21,505	...
September	52,796	10,261	16,241	26,254	...

METALS, DECEMBER, 1958

Virgin Aluminum

Ingot (30 lb.) 99½% Plus, Delivered

	Monthly Average Prices (Cents per pound)			
	1955	1957	1957	1958
Jan.	22.90	24.40	27.10	28.10
Feb.	23.20	24.40	27.10	28.10
Mar.	23.20	24.60	27.10	28.10
Apr.	23.20	25.90	27.10	26.10
May	23.20	25.90	27.10	26.10
June	23.20	25.90	27.10	26.10
July	23.20	25.90	27.10	26.10
Aug.	24.26	26.70	28.10	26.77
Sept.	24.40	27.10	28.10	26.80
Oct.	24.20	27.10	28.10	26.80
Nov.	24.40	27.10	28.10	26.80
Dec.	24.40	27.10	28.10	...
Aver.	23.655	26.008	27.517	...

Magnesium Wrought Products Shipments

(Bureau of Census)

(Thousands of Pounds)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	1,776	2,188	2,130	1,271
Feb.	1,648	1,901	2,522	2,522
Mar.	1,947	1,946	2,388	1,398
Apr.	1,756	2,279	2,511	1,479
May	1,836	2,462	2,230	1,443
June	1,686	2,302	1,881	1,709
July	1,437	2,002	1,428	1,227
Aug.	1,742	2,523	1,540	1,823
Sept.	2,159	2,031	1,501	...
Oct.	1,667	861	1,453	...
Nov.	1,954	2,141	1,230	...
Dec.	1,577	2,452	1,102	...
Total	21,186	24,975	21,915	...

Cadmium Averages

N. Y. Monthly Averages

Cents per lb. in ton lots

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	170.00	170.00	170.00	155.00
Feb.	170.00	170.00	170.00	155.00
Mar.	170.00	170.00	170.00	155.00
Apr.	170.00	170.00	170.00	155.00
May	170.00	170.00	170.00	155.00
June	170.00	170.00	170.00	155.00
July	170.00	170.00	170.00	155.00
Aug.	170.00	170.00	170.00	155.00
Sept.	170.00	170.00	170.00	152.60
Oct.	170.00	170.00	170.00	145.00
Nov.	170.00	170.00	170.00	145.00
Dec.	170.00	170.00	166.40	...
Aver.	170.00	170.00	169.70	...

Steel Ingot Production

(American Iron and Steel Institute)

	Estimated Production — All Companies						Calculated	
	OPEN HEARTH		BESSEMER		ELECTRIC		TOTAL	
Period	Net tons	% of capacity	Net tons	% of capacity	Net tons	% of capacity	Net tons	
1954 Total ..	80,327,494	73.6	2,548,104	52.2	5,436,054	52.0	88,311,652	71.0
1955 Total ..	105,342,886	95.6	3,319,088	69.3	5,838,592	77.2	117,000,566	93.0
1956 Total ..	102,840,585	91.6	3,227,997	67.4	5,147,567	81.2	112,161,496	89.8
1957								
May	8,842,707	89.1	201,864	52.8	747,752	73.1	9,792,323	86.4
June	8,498,903	88.4	210,915	57.0	851,884	69.9	9,391,402	85.6
July	8,086,519	81.4	194,638	50.9	627,575	61.4	8,908,732	78.6
August	8,297,172	83.6	204,723	53.5	731,905	71.6	9,238,890	81.5
September ..	8,135,139	84.7	185,967	50.2	654,792	66.4	8,979,906	81.8
October	8,348,522	84.1	154,577	40.5	694,613	67.6	9,197,717	81.1
November ..	7,674,698	79.9	134,709	36.4	683,512	59.0	8,492,919	76.5
December ..	6,783,262	68.3	108,337	28.3	528,686	51.7	7,420,285	65.5
Total	101,657,776	87.0	2,475,138	54.9	5,862,052	71.3	112,449,966	84.5
1958								
January	6,085,124	58.6	121,838	35.5	547,450	44.8	6,753,912	56.1
February	5,252,112	55.9	81,597	26.4	448,514	40.6	5,782,373	53.6
March	5,598,944	53.9	122,317	35.7	533,361	43.6	6,254,622	52.3
April	4,875,619	48.5	109,433	33.1	547,939	46.3	5,532,991	47.8
May	5,602,123	53.7	110,366	32.3	588,670	48.2	6,301,159	52.7
June	6,378,942	63.4	88,125	26.6	660,413	55.8	7,127,480	61.6
July	5,712,587	55.0	114,218	33.4	595,600	48.6	6,420,405	53.7
August	6,481,816	62.4	134,135	39.3	670,383	54.8	7,286,003	61.0
September ..	6,769,660	67.3	103,194	31.2	737,518	62.3	7,610,372	65.8
October	7,795,541	75.0	148,458	43.4	873,779	71.5	8,817,278	73.8
November ..	7,608,000	75.7	146,000	44.1	828,000	70.0	8,582,000	74.2

Blast Furnace Output

(American Iron and Steel Institute)

	net tons			
	Pig Iron	Ferro-manganese & Spiegele	Total Capacity	%
1949				
Ttl. Yr.	58,612,779	592,564	54,206,348	76.8
1950				
Ttl. Yr.	64,810,272	678,895	65,484,168	91.5
1951				
Ttl. Yr.	70,487,380	745,881	71,332,761	93.3
1952				
Ttl. Yr.	81,828,045	829,928	82,158,591	94.3
1953				
Total ..	74,987,721	865,038	75,842,759	95.5
1954				
Total ..	88,119,882	868,785	88,988,667	91.6
1955				
Total ..	77,114,073	868,758	77,980,881	92.7
1956				
Apr.	6,869,533	68,760	6,928,293	98.6
May	6,878,102	67,840	6,926,943	98.3
June	6,887,608	68,951	6,924,559	91.4
July	1,089,518	17,491	1,107,009	15.2
Aug.	6,100,669	61,548	6,142,217	95.8
Sept.	6,878,064	68,864	6,932,648	98.7
Oct.	7,245,650	69,909	7,315,559	100.8
Nov.	6,977,457	58,614	7,036,071	100.1
Dec.	7,268,743	65,841	7,334,584	101.0
Total ..	75,301,134	664,341	75,965,475	88.9
1957				
Jan.	7,209,547	72,826	7,282,373	98.8
Feb.	6,596,133	61,973	6,658,106	100.0
Mar.	7,179,100	67,779	7,246,879	98.3
Apr.	6,810,102	60,784	6,870,886	96.3
May	6,879,881	65,566	6,945,447	94.2
June	6,593,326	66,266	6,659,592	93.3
July	6,625,901	66,031	6,691,932	90.8
Aug.	6,719,763	61,988	6,781,751	92.0
Sept.	6,569,074	58,837	6,627,911	92.9
Oct.	6,454,450	65,028	6,519,478	88.4
Nov.	5,711,242	68,637	5,779,879	81.0
Dec.	5,212,624	69,175	5,284,444	62.8
Total ..	78,557,011	782,860	79,339,871	91.4
1958				
Jan.	4,785,269	69,175	4,854,444	62.8
Feb.	4,016,276	47,953	4,064,229	58.2
Mar.	4,418,778	45,175	4,463,953	57.8
Apr.	3,787,907	39,302	3,827,209	51.2
May	4,048,358	25,468	4,073,796	52.7
June	4,386,215	26,663	4,422,748	59.1
July	4,277,515	26,668	4,304,183	55.7
Aug.	4,799,955	31,374	4,831,329	62.1
Sept.	5,041,042	31,349	5,072,390	67.8
Oct.	5,835,995	39,663	5,872,958	76.0
Nov.	5,907,888	39,275	5,946,163	79.5

Galvanized Sheet Shipments

(American Iron and Steel Institute)

Period	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	211,101	269,464	235,902	186,649
Feb.	199,408	272,997	205,048	167,627
Mar.	238,649	291,193	206,836	195,885
Apr.	239,001	266,728	198,585	206,368
May	255,962	272,741	206,657	231,818
June	246,940	279,058	239,037	277,180
July	205,211	*	167,247	239,883
Aug.	241,863	276,048	186,790	253,263
Sept.	269,020	256,803	183,952	258,723
Oct.	260,010	278,637	212,886	290,157
Nov.	255,692	255,135	190,380	.....
Dec.	261,640	239,173	159,363	.....

Tot. 2,864,497 2,957,991 2,392,637

* Combined with August figures.

Steel Castings Shipments

(Bureau of Census)

Period	(Short Tons)			For Own Use
	Total	For Sale	For Own Use	
1951	2,101,604	1,507,413	594,191	
1952	1,925,116	1,476,352	448,767	
1953	1,829,277	1,290,016	431,330	
1954				
Total ..	1,184,096	880,158	303,938	
1955				
Total ..	1,530,694	1,166,706	363,988	
1956				
June	164,661	129,147	35,514	
July	117,984	96,350	21,634	
Aug.	159,831	127,001	32,830	
Sept.	155,046	121,705	33,341	
Oct.	175,630	135,798	39,832	
Nov.	164,114	126,900	37,214	
Dec.	158,725	125,569	33,156	
Total ..	1,931,987	1,512,290	419,697	
1957				
Jan.	169,240	133,826	35,414	
Feb.	154,932	121,667	33,265	
Mar.	160,054	124,416	35,638	
Apr.	162,498	124,549	37,949	
May	164,575	125,431	39,144	
June	153,647	119,353	34,294	
July	122,018	90,037	31,981	
Aug.	145,926	111,080	34,846	
Sept.	139,002	105,611	33,391	
Oct.	146,397	113,216	33,181	
Nov.	127,115	98,436	28,679	
Dec.	120,787	92,125	28,662	
Total ..	1,766,191	1,261,301	406,444	
1958				
Jan.	120,722	94,717	26,005	
Feb.	103,297	79,708	23,589	
Mar.	106,233	82,195	24,038	
Apr.	91,464	69,121	22,343	
May	87,002	66,086	20,916	
June	92,681	71,624	21,057	
July	68,802	48,618	20,184	
Aug.	80,886	59,816	21,070	
Sept.	85,277	64,586	20,691	

SHIPMENTS OF TIN-TERNEPLATE

(American Iron and Steel Institute)

Period	(Net Tons)			Electrolytic
	Hot Dipped	Electrolytic	Electrolytic	
1957				
Jan.	88,174	31,455	492,502	474,359
Feb.	63,040	29,451	407,008	397,861
Mar.	113,593	36,794	618,827	419,102
Apr.	130,037	43,670	664,590	468,568
May	34,282	37,628	278,769	402,521
June	32,783	42,850	321,584	429,761
July	39,234	45,481	380,815	422,776
Aug.	40,542	46,037	409,515	464,439
Sept.	36,983	43,217	338,078	525,789
Oct.	28,917	60,261	293,668	763,361
Nov.	20,645	.....	256,911	.....
Dec.	21,633	.....	214,215	.....

Tot. 649,974 4,676,482

Steel Ingot Operations

(Percentage of Capacity as Reported by American Iron & Steel Institute)

American Iron & Steel Institute)					
Week					
Beginning	1955	1956	1957	1958	
Jan. 6...	81.2	97.6	98.4	56.1	
Jan. 13...	83.2	98.6	96.4	57.0	
Jan. 20...	83.2	99.0	96.6	55.5	
Jan. 27...	85.0	100.4	97.6	54.0	
Feb. 4...	85.4	99.3	97.1	54.0	
Feb. 11...	86.8	99.1	97.7	53.5	
Feb. 18...	89.1	98.8	97.8	50.9	
Feb. 25...	90.8	98.8	96.0	54.6	
Mar. 4...	85.4	99.3	97.1	53.1	
Mar. 11...	92.9	100.0	93.8	52.4	
Mar. 18...	94.2	100.6	93.5	52.5	
Mar. 25...	93.7	99.5	92.4	50.6	
Apr. 1...	94.4	99.6	90.6	48.6	
Apr. 8...	95.3	97.7	90.3	48.5	
Apr. 15...	94.6	100.9	90.4	46.8	
Apr. 22...	94.6	100.2	88.7	47.9	
Apr. 29...	95.6	100.5	87.0	47.8	
May 6...	96.6	96.4	86.7	49.4	
May 13...	97.2	95.2	84.2	52.3	
May 20...	96.9	95.3	86.4	56.4	
May 27...	96.4	97.3	88.0	58.1	
June 3...	95.8	96.3	87.5	62.4	
June 10...	94.7	96.7	86.5	64.0	
June 17...	96.0	93.4	85.2	64.9	
June 24...	95.0	93.0	84.0	61.7	
July 1...	71.1	84.9	78.5	51.0	
July 8...	85.9	12.3	78.7	53.4	
July 15...	91.2	12.9	79.3	54.9	
July 22...	91.0	14.6	79.4	57.3	
July 29...	90.7	17.0	79.4	57.8	
Aug. 5...	86.9	16.9	79.8	58.8	
Aug. 12...	89.4	57.5	80.6	60.5	
Aug. 19...	90.2	87.5	82.1	62.6	
Aug. 26...	90.6	95.8	82.2	63.5	
Sept. 2...	93.4	97.0	81.0	61.7	
Sept. 9...	93.8	98.7	81.9	65.9	
Sept. 16...	95.7	100.6	82.1	65.6	
Sept. 23...	96.1	100.6	82.2	67.3	
Sept. 30...	97.0	101.6	82.6	70.4	
Oct. 7...	96.7	101.8	82.2	71.6	
Oct. 14...	96.5	100.9	80.9	74.2	
Oct. 21...	98.9	101.4	80.2	74.8	
Oct. 28...	100.0	101.2	79.7	75.0	
Nov. 4...	99.4	101.3	78.0	74.5	
Nov. 11...	99.6	100.6	77.7	74.5	
Nov. 18...	99.2	100.2	76.0	74.1	
Nov. 25...	100.1	100.1	72.1	73.7	
Dec. 2...	97.6	101.1	71.5	73.5	
Dec. 9...	100.1	101.3	69.2	73.5	
Dec. 16...	100.3	102.0	67.7	...	
Dec. 23...	96.9	94.3	53.7	...	
Dec. 30...	95.7	97.3	59.0		

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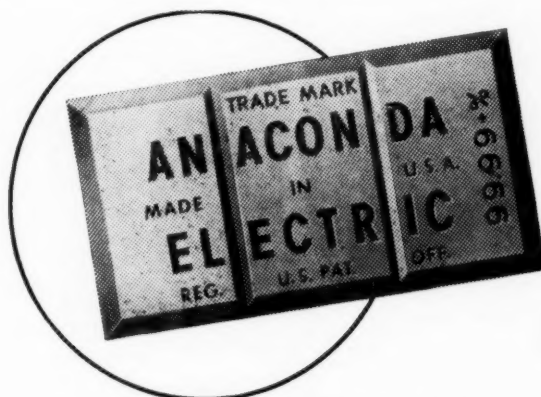
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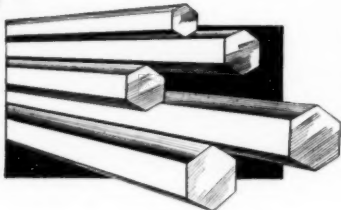
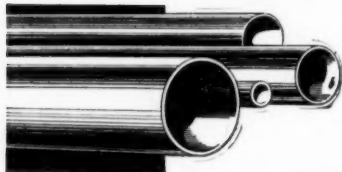
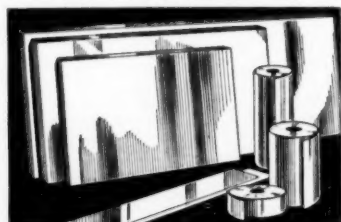


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